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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Berlin Agreement opens up a new era in Europe



nalists could have sounded a more tenegyical note. The British ambassador taked in terms of a new era and noted that there had been somathing speelal shout orgain aspects of the negotiations. Brian's Fareign Secretery termed the ming an historic event, e view shared y the American ambassador, who also messy, the prospects of further steps towards the establishment of normal

The Soviet ambassador spake of a allestone in European history; He too bresaw : favourable prospects for the sture. His Prench opposite number telk-in unusual tems of the positive spirit a cooperation which had been particular-

These are telling words from diplomats hen one bears in mind that their every therance is first vetted and epproved by ar governments. What they heve to say amore than mere verbiege.
The Berlin Agreement does indeed

mak the beginning of e comprehensive

IN THIS ISSUE

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE have been devoted to the Barlin Agreement, signed by ambassadors of the Powers on 3 September 1971

Mandomide children learn to

CONOMIC COOPERATION logne agency provides cash Minow haw for industry in

probably irreversible change on the repean hay world scene.

telements of the kind that used to be lead in a poor light and would until tecently have been called a crisisdoubtedly it is a quite ebnormal

Affairs that has been morma-but this very fact is what is new inparallelled about this historic

Berlin Agreement has insugurated Mittal mechanism of its own that will, Milessi well might, render the illogicamant and obsolete.

The fill now, it will be remembered, the

and Western Europe has been charecterised by the dangerously explosive etete of affairs in the heart of the Continent.

On the strength of this situation the two sides ermed to the teeth after the Wer. Each sought to force the other et least on to the defensive yet at the same time each wes efraid of the other. This fundamental position exercised

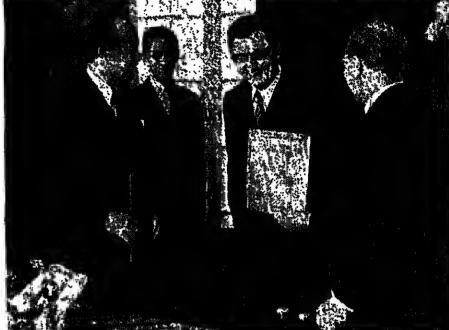
decisive influence on security policy in both East and West, at the same time bringing influence to bear on the whole gamut of foreign, economic and financial

believe that these facts of life in both East and West are going to change overnight, as it were. .

Yet there are many indications that a process has now been set in motion that will, so to speek, uncouple the existing crisis-prone dovetalling end denture-grittin and eround Berlin and Germany.

Oddly enough this process has come in for criticism in both Eest and West, The Opposition in this country feels there to be a genuine danger that the United States will feel emboldened to pull out of Europe after the Berlin Agreement and be still further encouraged to do so follow-ing ratifiaction of Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsew.

The letest developments will be grist to the mill of the increasing American ten-dency to withdraw from internetional



French ambassador in Bonn, Jean Sauvegnargues, American Minister David Klein and Sir Roger Jackling, British ambassador in Bonn, delivared the official German language varsion of the Berlin Agreement to West Berlin mayor, Klaus Schiltz on 3 September Mayor Schütz expressed his thanks to the ambassadors for their tireless efforts in negotieting the agreement.

In the final analysis, the argument runs, the oliment policy trend is heading in the direction of a reduction in German and

The Soviet Union is supposed to lique signed the Berlin Agraement in anticipation of this development and to consider the terms to represent a long-term procedurel improvement in its position.

There is an element of truth in this line of argument. As e result of the Berlin Agreement and further developments in Europe Washington may well loosen its genuine ties with Europe.

chicanery and bluff.

continually contested,

In consequence Bonn will have to be all

and in front of the whitting eamerss permits no turning back. This is

permits no turning back. This is something that East Berlin and the

expressly and unembiguously confirms the political, legal and economic links between West Berlin and the Federal Republic which the Soviet Union has

To this extent at least the hands that

were shaken among the four ambassadors are a guarantee of a safe future for the

city that has been so sorely tried since the

In connection with this there can be no

Continued on page 3

extend and perfect the process of Western European integration. This albeit should prove considerably easier, once the Berlin and German questlons have been reesonably settled.

Western scepticism as to likely developments is accompanied by a similar feeling of mistrust in East Berlin. In Eastern Europe too the omnipotence of the foremost power is bound to slecken, though Moseow will not be sleckening the reins of ita own free will.

The Kremlin's satellites will now be less convinced by the argument, that the alleged imperialist enemy in Bonn (and West Berlin) calls for the strictest socialist solidarity.

The uncoupling of the German Quest-ion will trigger off a political mechanism in Eastern Europe too and the West can but hope that developments in the East do not one day reach explosive propor-

- judging from previous experiences with GDR negotiators - not without a number Serious internal disruption in the socialist world could well lead to grave setbacks in the process of detente, as past experience has shown. The future is But the treaty signed by the victorious powers under the blaze of the floodlemps assuredly fraught with danger.

Over the next six months Germans in the Federal Republic will be required to onstrate for the last time (as things stand) their national common sense and political sense of proportion.

For the first time since 1949 there is a hangover, though. Young people may not binding, written agreement on Berlin, worry much about accepting for good binding, written agreement on Berlin, which not only guarantees the people in the divided aity more security but also and all what has to far only emotionally been felt inevitable. But they have an easy time of it.

Even twenty-five-year-olds have known the Berlin Wall all their lives. They know from personal experience nothing other than the existence of two German states. Silesia as part of Poland, Königsberg as part of the Soviet Union, Budweis as somewhere in Czech Bohemia.

Stettin, Stolp and Stralaund are just names on the map for thirty year-olds. Berlin is to remain divided, not to mention Germany, which includes neither denying that Willy Brandt, who admits

Continued on page 3

The Four-Power agreement is a milestone in European affairs

hose who hasten to dub the conclusion of a political development amid great pomp and circumstance as a 'of surprising 'pieces of subterfuge, major historical event or are forced to do so are acting perhaps with excessive haste. For it often happens that what once

ambassadors of the Four Powers was more than a visible seal on an unusual but perhaps worthless piece of diplomatic toil cannot and will not be denied by those who reject the agreement in toto and consider the agreements reached in the tough negotiations "considerable concessions" to the Soviet Union.

negotiations between the two German

States may be.

And the round of negotiations between representatives of the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic

Undeniably there has been since the signing and sealing of the treety a new affuation in and around Berlin, however difficult the second stage of the

will be complicated, time-consuming and

Official statement of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the Berlin Agreement approved on 3 September 1971

1. From an official communication from the Ambassadors of France, Great Britain and the United States the Federal Government has tsken note of today's signing in Berlin of the Ouadripartita Agreement by the Ambassadors of France, Great Britain, the Soviat Union, and the United States, After having heard a report by the Federal Minister for Foreign Affaira, It is is, in the light of tha permanent and close consultations with the Three Powars, concluded the examination of the text of the Agreement and its accompanying documents.

2. The Federal Government notes that by the agreement reached today by the Four Powers responsible for Berlin have established e solid basis for a satisfactory Berlin settlement. The settlement itself will materialize after supplementary arrangements between the Federal Government and/or the Senate of Berlin and the Government of the GDR, as envisaged in the Quadripartite Agreement, have been coocluded and bound up to a whole with the Quadripartite Agreement by means of the Quadripartite Final Protocol which hes also been initialled today.

The Federal Government welcomes the fact that it has been possible to arrive at practical arrangements without altering the status of Berlin and without prejudicing the legal position of the Three Powers responsible for West Berlin.

3. The Federal Government seas in these practical arrangements substantial intprovements for West Berlin and its inha-

- Civilian traffic between Federal territory and West Berlin will be unimpeded, and its cleerance at the crossing points simplified and facilitated.

- The freedom of movement of the inhabitants of West Berlin will be widened. They will again be able to visit the Eastern part of the city as well as the GDR.

West Berlin con be represented by the the Soviet Union in the same manner as it has been represented by the Federol Republic for many years now in the larger part of tha world. The inhabitants of West Berlin will be able to enjoy the consular protection of the Federal Republic of Germany which they have so far been missing. Particlin worldwide international exchanges will no longer be prejudiced.

4. The close tlas which axist between West Berlin and the Federal Rapublic of Germany In all apheres of life, and which correspond to the sense of solidarity, have been underlined and reaffirmed as to their existence and their possibilities of development. The Federal Govamment regards this as a decistve gain for the city's vlability.

5. The Quadripartite Agreement has not changed tha basic lagal relationship between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. This basic relationship continues to be governed not only by German constitutional law, but also by Allied reserved rights. German constiututional law, i.e., the relevant provisions of the Basic Law and the Barlin Constitu-

ed rights continue, howaver, to be superimposed on them. All Federal Governments have slweys considered these preceding Allied rights to be in the interest of Barlin's security and respected them accordingly. From the responsibility lucumbent on them for Barlin and Its security, tha Allies have, by virtue of that precedence, suspended German constitutional law in such a way that West Berlin is neither fully included in the constitutional organization of the Federation nor governed by the Federation.

6. The safeguarding of the vital ties between West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany presupposes a clarification of how tha Three Powers will exercise the rights reserved for them with regard to Berlin. The Allies have given this clarification in the Quedripartite tion, remain unaltered; the Allied reserv- Agreement. The Federal Government

considers the limitations resulting to from for the activity of the February and its organs in Berilla to be her because the vital ties can be make ond developed. Within this company

- Federal organs will be able to their appearance in West Berlin.

- the established procedures entire applicability to West Berlin legislation of the Federal Report Control of the Federal Rep well as the epplication of administrative and court and concerned with West Berlin's remain unchanged; nothing will be changed in f

sence of authorities and instant the Federation In West Beilin.

7. The Federal Government is the Berlin settlement, the first which is now in existence, cann the Berlin question as a whole this will, in fact, only be possible the fremework of a settlement of German question. However, it the Berlin settlement, which is si completed, e development will an Clickity supported by one of his aides strengthen the viability of the cityle Dis ambassador Kenneth Rush is that

the Soviet Union increased.

government still stends, the gaps is

be plugged so that the ambas

agreement is neither undermist

reduced in its practical effect &

In accordance with the second and

now stands the threat and mediate

and uround Berlin must defailely

people concerned.

precluded.

further detente in the centre of by fer to enter the stucceed conference Both clements are equally indigen and of the former Control Commission to o development in Germany and building. Behind him comes his Soviet fulfil the mendate of the Basic Lat 'moste cumber Fyotr Abrassimov and hitsh and French ambassadors Sir Roger Jackling and Jean Sauvagnargues.

whereas the presence of the file lipkensts take their seats behind an government has been cut back and the should make any take and gaze at the As far as we are concerned this is suffered company of reporters and a superins are interported to the content of the content

just as unsatisfectory as the content of the under given to GDR borders. They smile for the cameras. Rush looks to open fire on people trying to say the does not appear to be too well the West. 4. In the forthcoming intrace passeel and TV cameras that are trans agreements, for which our offereign dential cooperation with the first and West. The time is two minutes sovernment still stends, the gap is

The four men spend several minutes progring to sign the Agreement, Sanying. margues slides his spectacles to the fer corner of the green blotter in front of in Abrassimey also produces a pair of of the premible of the Appendix

> New era Continued from page 1

The German agreements will play Ethenders's home nor that of Houptimpurtant part in interpreling and apply ling the Four-Power Agreement in F. Older people do not find it so easy to

ling the Four-Power Agreement in Figure 1. The street of Ostpolitik, the position of major historical significance. There can, mind you, be no doubt that host people in the Federal Republic have are made into the right of self-detection.

Only when on intre-German agreement in Figure 2. There can, mind you, be no doubt that host people in the Federal Republic have easied that at some time between 1939 and say, 1959 e clean end irravocable leak was made with the past.

Yet there is e difference between realisting the fact and recognising it lock, and barrel in black and white. A leak degree of common sense and emotioned the self-control is needed to ovarcoma that human, political and historic task by the self-control is bound to be tempted to unusuate emotions of this kind and

limiate emotions of this kind and la flames of ganeral unrest. This

ment of the backwoods mentality. Mer all there have been considered that give reason to hope that the this country yet again instilling fear lembling into the hearts of Mankind. demany must now show the world tenunciation of national viewformerly held in the microsing freadom for both us and our bours resps e greater harvest of self-willed and honour than self-willed

Hans Helgert (Siddeutsche Zeitung, 4 September 1971)

Agreement is no triumph for one country, Rush claims spectacles from tha breast pocket of his

their way through to the bsrrier, photo-graphers clamber on to padestals and flashlight brightans the duil light inside the room as the drizzle descends outside. After appending his signature Abrassimow cslmly folds his hands, occasionally

making nervous play his right index finger. Sauvagnargues is tha first to comment. He stresses that the Agreement will not come into force until the Four Powers sign the final protocol - following scrutlny of the agreements meanwhile reached by the two German states.

ed a collapse the day before end his doctors had ordered him to stay in bed. On several occasions Sauvagns rgues has to raisa lils votca; the noise in the room is Increasing from one minute to the next. Radio and TV commantators are saying their pieces live and having difficulty is making thamselves understood to o. France end Jeckling of Britain ara handed pale red filea. Abrassimov of

The loudspeakers in the hall distort the French ambassador's voica. it sounds hollow yet heavy. Abrassimov and Jackling also have to speak up to be heard.

Abrassimov has immediately grosped tha situation. "Esteemed colleagues, ladias and gentlemen!" he begins in stentorian tones. "Wa hava today on bchsif of respective governments signed an

Europa and in international affoirs as a He la later to add that "It would not be

right to epproach the Agreement from the viewpoint of who stands to benefit most. Everyone benefits from it because banafita peace, detenta and cooperetion." After reading his declaration Abrassimov carefully folds his manuscript and sitps it in his left breast pocket.

agreemant that is doubtless destined to be

e major milestona in tha political lifa of

Only Rush is laft. He too sounds a little hourse as he saya: "We hope that the successful conclusion of this atage of the negotiations will be followed with all speed by the success of the German talks and the signature of the final Four-Power

"Ona point about this Agreament is



Chancellor Willy Brendt (right) with For eign Minister Walter Scheel (left) and State Secretary Egon Bahr in the Cebinet meeting when the Berlin Agreement was epprovad by the Federal Rapublic

country or another or for one of the otiators, it is an agreement de to aid people by means of practical improvements end not to serve national interests."

The embassadors stand, shake each other's hands and gather one lest time for a group photogreph. Abrassimov dips one last time into his storehouse of quotationa, "Ende gut, alles gut!" he cries with

The diplomats then escort one another out of the room. The historic moment for which the world has waited e year and a half is over. Willi Kinnigkeit

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 September 1971) (Photos: Sven Simon, J. H. Darchinger)

.... and the political parties in opposition comment

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Agreement does not live up to expectaions, CDU/CSU comment.

Study of the text indicates that some of the confidential proposals submitted by the Christian Democratic and Chrisstian Social Union parliamentary parties en i September 1970 have been borne in

This is particularly tha case in respect of practical measures designed to facili-tate travel to and from Berlin, of the partial success in ending discrimination against West Berliners and of externel representation of West Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. A number of these and other lasues of fundamental importance in assessing the Agreement bave not been brought to c West Berlin con be represented by the conclusion by the ambessadors. Precise datads have been left for intra-German

The form and content of the negotiation mandste are in accordance with our demsnd of i November 1970 which stated that "German authorities cannot and must not usurp Allied rights and responsibilities in respect of Berlin.

"They may only act at the beheat of the Four Powers and under the terms of a pation of the city and its inhabitants specific mandate with regard to subject

motter and targets. The alma must be to implement Ailied ogreements in practical tems with the Four Powers retaining full

A final judgement will not be pussible until after the conclusion of these nego-

3. Following tolks in the three Western cepitals we declared on 7 September 1970 that "A jointly reached cunfidential stend on Berlin by the three Western Powers, the Federal government, the CDU/CSU and the Senete uf Berlin would be of great vulne.

"it can be achieved, but must take intu eccount the spirit of the treety with the Soviet Union as outlined by the Federal government and be based on 'the existing real situation' (Articla t) and not affect 'treaties or agreements' with third pertles (Article 4)."

The Chancellor subsequently expressed his agreement with the terms of this declaration. The text now published makes it clear that the framework settlement has not lived up to thase expecta-

The text of the Agreement proves that concessions have been made to the Soviet Union and the GDR, pertly as e result of prassure brought to bear by the Federal g overnment.

These concessions include the establishment of a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin, the reduction in Federal presence in West Berlin end the nature of the agreements with the Soviet Union on the relationship between free Germany and frea Berlin.

The Agreement cannot, then, be regarded as a counter-concession in return for the concassions made by this country in the Moscow Treety of 12 August 1970. The imbelance of concession and counterconcession in the Moscow Treaty has not been offset by the present first stege of the Berlin Agreement.

The Agreement does not, for that matter, amount to uncooditional ecknowedgement of the realitles of the situation In free Barlin by the Soviet Union es was steted to be essantial on the day the Moscow Treaty was signed.

These concessions have occesioned particular misgivings on our part. We feel that the status of Berlin is no clearer

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In all correspondence please quois ; scription number which appears on t per to the right of your eddress.

Milestone

Continued from page 1 cooperation and a relaxation of tension a

top priority. that he left Berlin because he thought lic could do more in Bonn for the old

dark blue suit.

With a look of concern lie leans ovar to

the man on his left and aska him

something or other. No one can make out

what it is that the Soviet ambassador is

saying to his American countarpart but

everyone imegines he will be asking Rush

whether he will be able to go through

with what is undoubtedly a tiring cere-

Rush, it had been disclosed, had suffer-

e-strain of the final stages of negotia-

Four aides distribute the files contain-

ing the documents. Seuvegnargues of

Russla a cleret end Rush of Amarica a

matt blue file. The coats of arms of the

respective countries are embossed in gold

When Abrsssimov unceps his pen to

sign Pert 1 of the Agreement the crowd

gruws noisier. The cameras whir even

louder than beforehand, reportars push

mony without too much difficulty.

tions had taken its toll.

on ceel file.

capital, and the government as e whole made this breakthrough possible by means of e highly risky new East Bloc Without the initiatives set by the SPD/FDP government in Ostpolitik and the risks they ran, particularly the work

they carried out on the Moscow and Warsaw treaties, e Berlin settlement with this contant and at this point in time But from the speachea made by the

four ambessedors efter the signing ceremony et the Allied Control Commission building in Berlin, particularly the speeches of the American and Russian ambessadora it hes become obvious that the major powers wanted and needed this treaty, which - as Plotr Abrasimov put it - 'is a rational balance-sheet of mutual interests". The government's Ostpolitik, which

was to a certein extent e forerunner of the latest agreement fits perfectly into the overall policles of the apperpowers, which have for some tima been meking

Berlin was always the great bonc of contention, the stumbling block prevent-ing détante, and this has now been swept asida with a masterpiece of conference

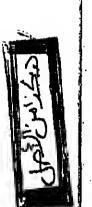
For many years Barlin was the symbol the division of Germany and Europe and the schisms that rent the former allies' but after the conclusion of the tough Bcrlin debates the city will perhaps become e symbol of e new form of balanced interests in Europe.

The city and its people will now have to glrd themsalves for this symbolic function and will be eblc to do so amid feelings of greeter relief and relaxation. Whan the official text ts published the

two extremes of opinion - euphoria and total rejection will no longer be able to hld sway, Instead the spotlight will switch to the talks between representatives of the two Germanies based on the foundations of the Berlin agreement

For those who understand politics to be e matter of give and take the Berlin agreament will appear es a sobar and solid basis for a relaxation of tension in Europa and the day of the signing will be seen in its true perspective - as an important milesone along the road to greeter Hartmut Tetsch

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 4 September 1971)



More than 50 government agencies operate in Berlin

he Four Power Agreement will not affect the work of the Federal Republic's fifty or so government bodies German authorities in Berlin are the and authorities based in Berlin and employing some 22,500 people.

The Federal President's Office is to be found et Schloss Bellevue while the agencies of the various Bonn ministries are all housed in Berlin's Bundeshaus.

The Defence Ministry is not represented in Berlin as Bonn's legislation in this field does not cover the city because of an Allied ruling.

The Berlin administration of the Bonn Bundestag is in the old Relchatag building. Among other Federal agencles in West Berlin are the government Press and Information Bureau and the Federal Republic plenipotentiary.

Apart from the agencies of tha indlbureau for white-Collar Workers, the Monopolias Commission, the Federal Administrative Court, the Savings and insurance Supervisory Board, the Credit System Supervisory Board, the Federal Insurance Bureau, the Federal Printing Office, the Federal Health Office and the Federal Court of Justice responsible for Berlin.

On 29 November 1949 the government in Bonn decided to set up in Berlin agencies of all those ministries that must be represented in the city for reasons of efficiency or organisation.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 26 August 1971)

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Mariour and empty gestures.

BERLIN AGREEMENT

United Allied front warded off attacks on Berlin's freedom

The Berlin Agreement reached by the ambassadors of the Four Powers after eighteen months of talks once sgain drawa attention to the legal foundations on which the existence of the city, particularly the Western half, is based.

They were already laid during the War. in Octobar 1943 the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed in Moscow to set up a committee to provide detailed proposal for the partition of the German Reich and its future administration.

This committee, the European Advisory Commission, met in Lancaster House, London. The American ambassador in London, John G. Winant, his Russian colleague Fedor T. Gusev and the British Under-Secratary for Foreign Affairs Sir William Strang were its members. On 12 September 1944 the three diplomats signed an agreement dividing

Germany into three zones as soon as it was defeated. This agreement, the London Protocol, also divided tha twenty administrative districts of Greater Berlin into three sectors.

The decisive factor for the future deatiny of the city was the ruling that Greater Berlin would not belong to any of the thraa zooes but would be subject to a joint Allied Governing authority. This authority was to build up a joint administrative system for Greater Berlin.

An agreement concluded two days latar on 14 September fixed the details of Aliled control The commander-in-chief of each of the three Allies (France was not included as the fourth occupying power until after the Yaita Conference at the beginning of 1945) was to have supreme powers in the zone occupied by his troops and would rule according to the instructions of his government.

Only for questions affacting Germany as a whole were the three commanders-inchief to meet on a joint body, the Control Commission, and there make their (unanimous) decisions.

An integrated Allied government was planned for Greater Berlin, The London Agreement stated that the administration would be in the hands of city commandants appointed by the commanders-in-

Their task was to govern the whole of Berlin on a rota system so that the unity of the city could be preserved. They were to be controlled only by the Control Council, that is by the commandars in

This agreement was confirmed at the Yalta Conference but it could be seen soon afterwards that the unanimity of the war-time Allies necessary for its operation

When there were delays in the American and British occupation of Berlin after the final surrender President Truman wrote to Stalin raising a question that was thought auperfluous in September 1944 but would soon become an essential Berlin issue —access.

Agreement on this question was now reached on Control Council level. The most important section was the establishment of three air corridors on 30 November 1945.

The air corridors became a life-saver for the twelve districts of Berlin occupied by the three Western powers when the Soviet Union withdrew from the Control Commission on 20 March 1948?

After this breach of agreemants valid under international law tha Western powers had the opportunity of viewing the violated agreements as null and void

and taking appropriate action.

But the British, French and American governments did not think that this was the time for such action and insisted that the Russians kept their side of the

The outcome of this policy and the Allied airlift was the end of the blockade on 12 May 1949 and the Four Power Agreement in New York that became generally known as the Jessup-Malik

Not only the ending of the blockade was agreed. The settlement also contained the first written mention of the rights the Soviet Union would grant the Western powers in using the access routes from West Germany to Wast Berlin.

The Four Power Foreign Minister Conference meeting in Paris shortly afterwards from 23 May to 20 June confirmed the agreement reached in New

The obligations entered into by the Four Powers to restore the political and economic unity of Germany and Berlin remained unfulfilled – negotiations were broken off in September 1949 – as the Soviet Union continued to integrate the part of Germany alse occupied into her own European ampire.

But despite this the London and New York agraements still provide the foundation for the continued existence of West Berlin right up to the present day.

It was Nikita Khrushchev's intention to destroy this foundation when he stated in his famous speech of 10 November 195B

This breach of the Four Power Agreement led to the blockade of the Western sectors and the Berlin Airlift. that the Soviet Union would transfer to the East Barlin government those functions previously incumbent on Russian tions previously incumbent on Russian bodies in the German Democratie Republic.

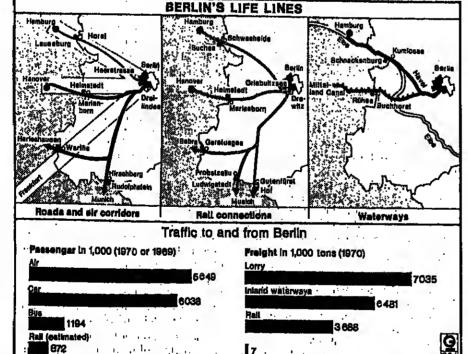
> In the notes sent to the United States. Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic on 27 November 195B Russia stated her position.

The notes stated, "... In connection with this the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics informs the government of the United States of America that the Soviet Union considers the 'Protocol of the Agreement between the governments of the USSR, the United States of America and the United Kingdom on the occupation zones of Germany and the administration of Greater Berlin' of 12 September 1944 to be abrogated together with complementary agreements including the agraement on the control system in Germany between the governments of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and France of I May 1945, that is agreements whose effectiveness was basad on the first years after the capitulation of Germany."

Despite the six-month ultimatum linkd with Khrushchev's proposals, the independent political unit of West Berlin' that was intended to replace Berlin's Four-Power status was never a

The fact that there have been far-reaching changes in the situation of the former Gennan capital despite the unchanging status of the city in intensational law is duo mainly to the non-fulfilment of agreements concluded by the fonner war-time Allies.

This development has led to the fact that the two Berlins either sido of the Wall have been largely integrated into the two newly formed German States.



If the Berlin Agraement is eccepted West Berlin will no longer be what the lete Nikita Khrushchev celled it, the corns of the West on which Moscow and East Barlin can tread at will. All the old petty annoyances such as red lights at transit points, long quauas, pettyfogging chacks on lorry loarde end excessively detailed exemination of individuels who may be turned back, not to mantion fees for transit, can be put into moth balls. Statistics show what this will mean for Berlin traffic. More than haif of the people travelling to end from Barila use cars, buses or trains. In the past thay have always had the opportunity of transferring to air if necessary. The same cennot be said to apply to freight. It uses almost exclusively road, rail and waterways through German Democratic Rapublic tarritory

In the Eastern part of the city, BERLIN AGREEMENT "capital of the GDR", this pross

complete apart from a few exten that are important in so far as then Western powers have not surrendered witness to the continued For responsibility for the city. West a integration into the Federal Rengal any of their rights and obligations incomplete in comparison. The unified post-war developm

tha two parts of the city had only i existence. It began with the penn believes that the Four-Power administration on 11 July 1945. The penn believes that the Four-Power council was appointed on 11 July 1945. The penn believes that the Four-Power administration on 11 July 1945. The penn believes that the Four-Power count the existing situation in the arca in question...".

But the concession is not all that far-reaching. This "taking into account" is an evaluation of the present political structure.

The first free elections in Greater than the Germany of the future. on 20 October 1946 led to added that is an aspect that descrives thothe Communists who, because of the Communists who, because of the Communists who, because of the City's Four Power status, is a managed to force the Social Dental ward cons of the Agreement. The managed to force the Social Dental world German Question and the legal Party into a shotpun wedding to force way of Germany was symbolised in the Socialist Unity Party. The Community of Germany was symbolised in the gained 19.B per cent of votes in the sign of the former German capital. Is gained 19.B per cent of votes in the sign of the former German capital. Is while the Social Democrat figure

The Russians at first hoped that the 48.7 per cent. But the time still left for free pole for Power negotiations would result in a competition was short. On 26 Jun w legal status for Berlin. After this wish the blockade had already begin of a fundediately rejected by the West the city council left its town hall situated the ladians tried to raise doubts about the Russian Sector. The city patter of legal status of Four-Power responshad likewise to give in to superior shifty for Germany by insisting upon on 6 September. The ban on the elections planned in their documents.

December 194B was the next start. The Allies granted them this concessoriet Sector's separation from the month of the preamble, which is far more remaining part of the city. important in the Berlin agreement than is Finally, on 30 November 1948, its must in international treaties, now intook place an "extraordinary it dides the pharase: "... toking into uc-Deputy Assembly". This body consists:

Confinuad from page 4

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 August 1971)

of the 26 SED deputies of the leg elected city parliament and 210 uping tatives of the Beribi Democrate seconded by the SED formed with any democratic right the "Project subority object to any West German in Demucratic City Council of God slopted in the city.

Berlin". East Berlin thus lad it of The Allies have made repeated use of administration and the unity of wit heir right and prevented for example the

Was at an ond.

During the airlift West is the continuous description of the Federal Constitutional Continuous description descript Russian claims. This nutomalically below.

Russian claims. This nutomalically below.

When the Federal Constitutional Court dependency on the three Western took which like the merged into an accounting in Berlin the Aliles soon uninn and the introduction of the new medel. "It is the Aliles' wish and currency, the Deutschmark, which is bestion that Berlin is not to be regarded been in use in the West since 18 is a relate of the Federal Republic and is

been in use in the West sace 18 is a raise of the Federal Republic and is 194B.

Until March 1949 the Deutschmark' the new currency of the Soviel is besuse of this type are important then new currency of the Soviel is besuse of this type are important besuse of this type are important besuse of what they mean in principle. The fact that West Berlin is largely on a principle of the Western Mark after that dates are with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic is due to an important step towards the ecoses in earlier with the Federal Republic to the important themselves in the fact that West Berlin. Though the important themselves in the fact that West Berlin. This extends to the international spresentation of West Berlin. Though the important themselves in the fact that West Berlin themselves in the fac

this was for West Berlin.

The problem was at first avoided by that they do not however permit is the West Berlin House of Deputies took the laws passed in the Federal Republic Bandeslag. Like East Berlin in the GDR

the laws passed in the Federal Republic for its own city.

Direct rule was not possible by Republic Chamber; West Berlin is not Republic by directly elected deputies western Allies were unwilling to by delegates with no voting rights this in case the continuing Foundation by the House of Deputies.

This clear proof of the city's incomplete interesting the responsibility for the city was the laterative to the Rederal Republic

As this country viewed this process inadequate, a way out was chosen in the federal republic inadequate, a way out was chosen in the federal the filesh of those form of "umbrella legislation", while Federal Republic wants a law to be who want to see West Barlin as the frederal Republic wants a law to be who want to see West Barlin as the frederal Republic wants a law to be who want to see West Barlin as the frederal Republic wants a law to be who want to see West Barlin as the frederal Republic wants a law to be who want to see West Barlin as the frederal Republic wants a law to be who want to see West Barlin as the frederal state and describe it in frederal state and describe

If the city authorities agree.

The West Berlin authorities of the second area with special status than to say yes or no to the law passed in the city at the city's legal area with special status than way by the West German government and the same time lagal unity is fact should have played a decisive cannot be ruled from Bonn is not the law to support the apparent paradox west read at the same time lagal unity is fact should have played a decisive and at the same time lagal unity is limit to support the apparent paradox west read and the same time lagal unity is limit does not alter the city's legal that does not alter the city's legal that does not alter the city's legal area with special status than a federal state as international law in the same time lagal unity is limit does not alter the city's legal area with special status than the same lagal unity is limit does not alter the city's legal area with special status than the same lagal unity is limit does not alter the city's legal area with special status than the same lagal unity is limit does not alter the city's legal area with special status than the same lagal unity is limit does not alter the city's legal area with special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the apparent paradox with special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is limit to support the special status than the same lagal unity is lim

preserved.

The Allied Control Council with the Berlin can only be so strongly ed by the three Western power occupation after the Soviet withdraw occupation after the Soviet withdraw 1948. 1948 can however as the south

Continued on page 5

situation - it does not call into question the present legal status. The Russians know that better than anyone - their politicians are aftar all sticklers for linguistic securacy. The old legal foundstions remain unshaken.

These foundations often appear in extremely subtle form in the carefully phrased preamble. The sobar statement that representatives of the Four Powers met in the "American sector of Berlin" and negotiated "on the basis of their rights as the Four Powers and their responsibilities and the corresponding agreements during the war and in the post-war period and the decisions of the Four Powers which are not affected here" speaks volumea about the position of Berlin and Germany though thus is purposely left so unclear.

Anyone in Bonn requesting from the Allies a closer definition of the rights and respunsibilities only hinted at in the agreement will have his attention drawn to the notes sent by the Western powers to the government on the signing of the treaty with the Soviet Union on il August 1970.

At the time the Russian Foreign Minister had not wanted to taka any notice of these notes nor the previous West Gennan note to the Western powers repeated verbation in them.

The Soviet Union therefore always used to speak of the "trenty und the negotlations" while the West German sida wantcd to taka as its basis everything involved with the treaty negotiations and that includes this exchange of notes.

By signing the preamble of the Four-Power agreement on Berlin the Soviet government has now made a limited though satisfactory allowance for the Allied standpoint.

Treaty, the Western governments stressed that the rights and obligations of the Four Powers in respect of Berlin and Germany as a whole were not and could

not by affected by it.

Although mention is now only made of Four-Power obligations and nothing is mentioned by name, responsibility for Garmany as a whole is confirmed and the symbolic character of Berlin for the continual legal existence of German unity is emphasised - and the Russlans know

Perhaps it would be of benefit if the Western governments drew attention to this, perhaps by referring to the Seventh Article of the Germany Treaty. But this is not absolutely necessary.

But the mention of tha rights and obligations of the Four Powers also shows the full extent of the unreconcilable difference of opinion between the three Western powers and the Soviet Union on the whole German Question.

The three Western powers claim that the West's rights in Germany and the responsibility of the Four Powers in the whole of the conquered nation were established firmly and inviolably in the London Protocol of 14 November 1944 dividing Germany into occupation zones with a special arrangement for Berlin and in the Four-Power statement of 5 June 1945 on the take-over of executive power in Germany.

The West believes that these rights need no confirmation as they cannot be affectad by any agreements to the contrary.

The Russlans on the other hand have been trying literally for decades to base responsibility for Gennan affairs on the final protocol of the Potsdam Conference of 2 August 1945.

Westorn legal opinion does not even mention this document in connection with Four-Power responsibility and Boun rightly refers to it as the so-called

Potsdan Agreement in its White Paper dealing with the Berlin settlement.

The Soviet Union has always insisted and will continue to insist that the final protocol of the Potsdam Conference stipulates the obligation of the Four Powers to lead Gennany, the former enemy with whom a treaty must be concluded, on the path of Socialist virtue. In 1958 Nikita Khrushchev justified lus Berlin ultimatum by saying that the Western powers had violated the condi-

tions of the final Potsdam protocol and had thus forfeited their rights in Berlin. His interpretation did not aclueve

much. But the difference of opinions remains unchanged. Every reference to the responsibilities assumed by the Four Powers, especially in a Four-Power treaty, draws attention to the provisional natura of the German situation and the lack of any peace treaty with the former enemy who began the Second World War as an undivided whole and ended it with losses.

Steadfast stand

The three Western powers have not budged from their standpoint and have defended their position so skilfully that the Soviet Union had to take notice of it even though it disputes the situation passionately.

When these facts are considered along with the welcome practical features of the settlement thrashed out during the Four-Power talks, the importance of the Berlin Agreement is not at all belittled if viewed as complementary to the West German-Soviet Treaty.

it has preserved the old, though exremely durable elements that are indispensable to the solution of the still insolved Gennan Question.

Fire brigades in France adhere to the rule: "il faut sauver ies meubics" - the furniture must be saved. The German furniture, as ramshackle as it may be un the "existing situation", has been saved.

This ubvious fact may make it easy for the Opposition party in Bonn to approve of the agreement just concluded. Perhaps the Opposition has learnt how beneficial carefully phrased preambles can be — in a law ratifiying the Moscow Treaty for Ernst-Otto Mactzke

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 September 1971)

Can Berlin survive stripped of its pan-German role?

f the agreements reached by the four ambassadors in Berlin are an episode that will doubtless go down in postwar German history the same could be sald to apply to the American history books. What Berlin was, up to the Agreament reached by the ambassadors, marks so to speak the high-water mark of the American involvement in Europe.

The Berlin settlement marks the beginning of the ebb tide of American presence in Europe. We do not know yet how far this eutback in American involvement

We must make the most intensive efforts to see that tha American withdrawai does not go too far. And we must draft in as much Western European political and military strength as possible to fill any vacuum left by the Americans. If this aspect of the significance of the

Berlin settlement is frequently overlooked the main reason for it seams to be that the local importance of the Berlin Agreement has been given far more consideration than its pan-German and international aspects.

There is no doubting that certain aspects of life for West Berliners, supplies to them and their freedom to travel, for instance, have been ameliorated for an

unforeseeable period of time. This would have been the outcome of just about any imaginable, feasible Berlin agreement.

But enthuslasm about local improvements, even though these had to be paid for by a retreat at international level, bears witness to a consideration of the Berlin settlement from a worm's-eye

The Russians never have had a particular grudge about the ordinary man in the West Berlin street. Their main concern was the role played by the divided city in pan-German affairs. And this, too, was the main concern of the West.

If was precisely for this pan-German function of the divided city, that is to say it'a pan-European function, that the West was prepared to make all kinds of sacrifices for the city, even allowing the situation to come dangerously close to a casus belli.

If this pan-German function is laken away from Berlin what remains? Will it be more than an exposed piece of

territory, a great financial burden, a constant opportunity for blackmading the Federal Republic, which must produce ever new friction with the communist world as well as the cooflict of liberty and tyranny?

if Berlin becomes internationally, that is to say in its pan-German role, less important how long will it be viable?
How much emphasis will and ean be placed on its interests if the West no longer senses the need and the duty to put all ita might behind Berlin?

The worm's-eye view conceals the fact that every local improvement that goes hand in hand with a diminishing of Berlin's international role will have to be paid for in the and at far more than market price - locally as well.

If the Berlin agreements seem to have such characteristics why have they received the blessing of the Western powers? One answer to this is that Berlin was a vital interest to the Western world pracisely because it was a vital interest to Germany.

It was the involvement of successive governments in Bonn with Berlin that

Continued on page 6

BERLIN AGREEMENT

The Berlin Agreement paves the way for further East-West accords detente efforts

STUTTGARTER ZELTUNG

In Berlin the three Western powers and the Soviet Union did not only agree on the future of the divided city; something more happened. They removed the bolt from a door which was previously shut, preventing further East-West negotiations.

The craation of a link between a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin problem and ratificatian of the tresties with Poland and Russia was a dacision taken by the Bonn government alone, which, like any government is abla to Reserve for itself the right to set its own

priorities on the foreign policy agenda.

But it was a truly significant aspect of Bonn policies that more than a dozen other Western countries recognised that the new Ostpolitik was one of the Federal Republic's priorities in foreign policy, including tha superpower America, so that in the past eighteen months the Kremiin has been facing a chorus of voices, making it quite clear that without a sstisfactory solution of the Berlin muddie there would be no other negotiations aimed at detente.

The West formally made e settlement on Berlin a priority for the calling of e European Security Conference; but the plauned discussions for e balanced reduction of troop strength in Europe were also made dependent on e Berlin

This solidarity of the Western powers has undoubtedly, as the results of the negotiations among the four ambassadors in Berlin showed, pald off handsomely.

If the Berlin trenty is signed, sealed and delivered by the end of the year then there will be nothing standing in the way of n European Security Conference for which the Soviet Union has been striving for e long time. But preparetions will, come what may, be complicated and

time-consuming however favourable other considerations are.

Since the first mention of the Security Conference at the Bucharest meeting of tha Warsaw Pact countries in July 1966 Moscow has repeated the call with as

much stubbornness as vagueness.

A renuncistion of force and intensifying of büateral trada, as far as possibla sksting round the EEC, as well as cultural exchanges are named by the East as possible topics of conversation at such a confarence.

When the West stated that it was not particularly interested in the suggestion the Kremlin came back with the reply that other topies such as for instance a limitation of armaments could also be

Originally the Russians wanted to stick strictly to what was implied by the term European Security Conference, excluding ail non-European Stotes.

This all-too obvious attampt to rob the Nato countries of their powerful lesder, the United States and their other transatlantic partner, Canada, wss doomed to failure from the outset.

If the Sacurity Conference is not to degenerate into a vague and unbinding palaver but provida concrete results, diplomatic experts must get their heads together at one or more preparatory conferences to clesr the way for the main

Statesmen who have e good underatanding of the way the Soviet mind ticks believe thay have noticed recently signs that the Kremlin's interest in a Security Conference has begun to wana.

As the relationship with the East Bloc member Rumanio lias grown worse of late it is possiblo that the Kremlin faars that o conference of this scopa would give contumncious Ceausescu too much room for manoeuvre in which to underline his independence, not to mention the other troublesome member of the fratemity, Yugoslavla. If one of the East Bloc satellites were to prove refractory at a

msjor international conference it would be highly embsrrassing for the Russians.

Thus the plans for a European Sccurlty Conference remain a vague hope for the future despite tha success scored in

But we can expect definite steps to be made in the direction of troop withdrawal negotiations. Nato has already worked out a timetable for this at the June meeting in Lisbon. It is possible that before Septamber is out a conference will be held in Brussels at which acting foreign ministers or State sceretaries will get together in order to work out a common attitude of Nato membars in discussions with the East Bloc.

Tlus negotiatiating position will then be put forward to the foreign ministers at the December Neto meeting for their definitiva approval.

The next step after the decisions taken in Lisbon is the nomination of one or

etad is the very devil, the saying

always wrong. The negotiators of the two

German states will definitely have sume

difficulty in filling in the blonks of the

On the other hand it will not be quite

as difficult as official circumspectium and

the impious hopes of opponents of the

Barlin Agreement may make it out to be.

The Socialist Unity Party (SED) of the

GDR is continuously stressing huw satis-

fled it is with the onicumo uf the

negotiations jointly worked out by Mns-cow and East Berlin.

associates may not be entirely happy hat

they can hardly criticise the work of their

And as the ambassudors have settled a

Soviat allies with particular obduracy.

SED leader Erich Honecker and his

Four-Power agreement on Berlin.

goes, and hackneyed phrases are nut

SED leaders have no cause to complain

more junior negotiators for the sold out talks with the Warsaw Pact Stale ROUND THE GALLERIES

it is possible that the former Secretary-General Manito Brosio, v his post this summer, will be given the jet first have to work out in conge with the West Bloc a suitable prafor negotiations.

Not until then cauld the disarmament talks begin. And the artist in his dependence on reality ahead would still be long and distribute artist in his dependence on reality. The West is striving for "balanced" is limbles his wey around with his stick reduction, which would take into a limble his brushes and respective different geographical lie of the takes a step back behind authentic countries with America separated trapposeful recording of facts.

Eurpe by an ocean. The whole proc. With the uneasy conscience of the talks could spread out over several takes who has been caught out he The impenetrable veil of secret which that up till now he has diverted

which an answer can be found of smay sitemoon sketcher.

question affecting not only the Sairt but also the whole future developmed although not entirely intentionally, East-West relations. Would the Sairt but also the whole future developmed although not entirely intentionally, in a secretary in the scale of the second of the sairt should not entirely intentionally, in a second of the secon

Frankfurter Rundschm

great many details the Germans'

For domostic reasons the SED

du not, for that matter, stand by

from prolonging the negotiations in length of time. GDR propagandismil

the general public satisfactorly.

as some as pussible.

It is not succumbing to Musion to

on both sides is fairly limited.

Frankfurt graphic art exhibition stresses reality and spontaneity

The impenetrable veil of secret miss that up till now he has diverted has been drawn over the Salt tolks. It adjences with art.

only speculation about how they be way of a change, he lets affected by the Berlin settlement.

But Berlin has provided a burn of a position in the shadow of the which an answer can be found to said settlement.

Succession affecting not only the Said settlement of this has been provided.

Fritz von Gien i was the only unpretentious contribution relevant to the present day at a metentious social gathering end is now on show in West Germany. It will be ot

DETSCHE ZEITUNG

makfurt's Kunstverein until 26 Septem-

Althaugh no voluntarily, gaolbird

Hinz Karrer from Vienne was the

At the last Biennale in Venice the oli-repeated questian cropped up again:

the hiding-place in which he had concealed his pistol used during his ottempted

seinated by this drawing. The main

thibition was far less turned to the

issiration behind this exhibition.

my case have difficulty in ansum the same time escaped convict Karrer sent

cclieions of the pariy organishes as Vienna Kronen-Zeitung a sketch of

presume that the GDR will not object to the strike all the strike Alfred Helicko was highly

tFrankfurter Rundschau, 31 August 15 Interest of the public at the Frankfurt

His contribution emphasises the continuing distancing form reality, something which artista are not kean to have emphasised during an exhibition of this nature, needless to say.

Koschatzky wrote the fatsl sentence:

intalligence service, painter Max Raffler, the Austrian patents offica, tha stage dasigner Sanjust, and tha Vienna Planeta-

drawing now as ever has an important as a direct form of communication. notation and planning.

At this level of communication there is

act of creation without any decisive Thus the artists responsible for this rational pause for thought and without exhibition feiled to ochieve any aesthetic epprelsal. Simply end solely the func-tional charecter of grophic ert wes what

How near the ertist Is to reality and how realistic his procedure is should be read from the comparison with the ley

Content is far more important than artistic handwriting for comparison, for no graphic artist is prepared to go without the cepital which raisas him ebove the level of the dilettante and also makes him lose the directness which is common to the dilettantes: the capital of the visibly formulated insight into the

This is highly rated in the words of this exhibition.

"If the artist's hand is spontaneous in the

It is not necessary to protract this list any further. The point has been made that this exhibition has shown that

function in many aspects of everyday life

consequently no difference with regard to effect between an artist and a non-artist. It could even be said that at this level the ertist is grateful to accept any inspiration that is offered by the layman.

was decisive for tham.

powar of the line which is suggestive of

Ruskin and Kandinsky and in the battery of-key-phrases by the art historion Dr Walter Koschatzky in the catslogue to

Othmar Zechyr's pen and lnk drawing Zugke tastrophe

any inhibiting technical problems to crop up between what the ertist wents and what he is capable of . . . ' This is tantamount to saying that the artist who amiably stoops to realism mey be forgiven if he misses the terget! He is

efter all an artist and it is his duty to steer cleer of reality. According to Dr Koschatzky ha need not fear thet his work will be subjected to

retional analysis. The artistic drawing es a portreit of an artist's soul takes e back seat at this exhibition, trembling somewhat in the fece of the hard precise lines with which engineers mep out technical products, the first rudiments of a power stetion, e complex of buildings, aeroplenes end

The ertist's works looks timid against the "compulaive lines of the mental patient, it seems vague when compared with the Utopian power of architectural visions and is divorced from life when compared with the reconstruction of an accident, It seems prudish when compsred with the brash obscenitias engraved on the lavatory wall.

The painter Adolf Frohnar took e cendid camera and photographed graffiti

on walls between Simmering and Brigitteneu, Zedlitzhaile and Reichsbrücko. The ertist envies those who without scruples can express themselves openly on wells, their curses, protests, love effeirs, unclaen thoughts — engrevings that ennounce their existence and gain them a small alice of immortality.

In this exhibition there is only one man who permenently succeeds in bringing to his drewings the inartistic spontaneous gesture and managea to drew the same amount of attention to them es e number of convicts to their pictures in a reconstructed cell, the schizophrenic petient Karl at an Austrian clusic or Cerdinal König in his rough sketch for the design of an Eastar candle. This is Amulf Rainer. He wades into ort destructively or correctively and thus brings it nearer to reality.

In the catalogue it stetes: "In the processes of industrial manufecturing, faater and faster travel and the modern economy, graphic ort has an Intrinsic role to pioy end is indiapensable. It is such on impartant part of modern living that a worldwide drawing strike would be tentamount to o general strike, it would be a catastropha.

> Errist Günter Engelhard (Deutsche Zeitung, 3 September 1971)

Can Berlin survive? Continuad from page 5

forced the Western powers to be involved with the city.

If a government has emarged in Bonn that has no use for pan-German involvement; et least in the sense thet has been eccepted to dete, and therefore has no conventional interest io Berlin as to date. then the basis for the West's interest in the divided city is swept away.

Berlin has been a burden to the Western powers for a long time. They bore this burden meinly baceuse of their worries ebout political stability in West Germany.

When e Bonn government took over stability even if they lighteoed the Berlin burden, or to put it even more on the line, when the possibility of e serious conflict with this Bonn government erose if the Western powers did not throw some ballast overboard there was e lot in favour of the West teking edvantage of the offer.

This moment is marked in America with an eir of general thredness with the rest of the world, e weve of neo-isoletiooism among our major allies who are attempting to ditch as meny of their foreign responsibilities as possible.

It is difficult for a world power to cut back its defence spending while that of the other mejor world power is increasing and that power is defending its outposts stubbomiy,

If it is true that Senator Mike Mansfield was bound to win the day soonar or later with lus demands that there should be a reduction of American troop strength in Europe the question then arises, where does the second line of defence in Europe

And if the American economic situation is so critical that the American President must announce an economic policy of protectionist measures then there is a marked likelihood that other political burdens will be offloaded on to

President Nixon has understood the basic tendencies in the United States for me and has tried to predict the political consequences. He presumably hoped et the outset that he could limit his problems to Asia.

But he must have thought of the side-effects in Europe. When he geve the impetus for the Barlin negotietions in February 1969 with his speech et the Siemans factory he could scarcely heve hoped that the Soviet Union would confirm the Western interpretation of the role of Berlin.

There has elways been a difference of opinion among Americans about the extent to which conditions in Germany might change. There is no leck of hints that Richard Nixon and his advisers have

begun to find Willy Brandt's policies, including his ottitude to Berlin, suspect.

But as the crisis in America became more ecute there must also have been a growing tendency to make the best of a

For many people in Washington who ere in fevour of partial disengagement from Europe or consider this unavoidable e Bonn government that backs up these ldaes must seem like e godsend.

It is understandable that the United States does not want too much emphasis laid on this aspect of the Barlin package, even at the price of strengthening oppo-nents in Garmany and crippling friends. If the process of disengagement is to be

carried out with as little risk as possible it essential that it be carried unobtrusively as possible. It is e sign of the refinementa of Russian politics in the postwer years that

they ere prepared to accept these Western methods. But whether the German and the American interest in glossing over the matter tally, that is the question - e question that is naturally directed at the Opposition in Bonn.

Where is the limit of withdrawals to be drawn if a spade is not going to be called a spade? We have already seen that the Soviet Union has made e more powerful call for its cherished European Security Conference herdly before the lnk on the Berlin settlement is dry. And we can see

As Berlin has shown us there and the tides that cannot be turned and that has been done cannot be a wife that has been done cannot be a wife that has been done cannot be within finite bounds if German politically make Americans constantly away common interests.

Above all the search for e substitute for the series with which successful if the very need for it is and quick sketches with which bushed un

hushed up.

Even If the observer knows nothing

is, how America is preparing for this reference with an air of resignation.

Is the end of this security conference to be greeted likewise with a clinical and plants and properly of the political sanctioning of the division of the that its eim will be to obtain the shalance in Europe in favour of the Sort Union?

If anyone can see any other end the should speak now or forever half as should speak now or forever half as the greeted it is established that Germans be the ones to speak up to see that cannot be turned and see that cannot be turned and see that that has been done cannot be worked to the contributed by the Institute for the second of the seco

If they do not want to simply suited with the stand up for themselves and will be to stand up for the burden the standard power at least part of the burden the standard power too heavy for the United Special Hypnosis, the film director Federal Dieter Cycol to welt, 31 August 17 In the standard power to this exhibition a really heterogeneous bunch, are the standard power to this exhibition a really heterogeneous bunch, are to stand up for themselves and will be standard power to this exhibition as the standard power to this exhibition as the standard power to the standard power to this exhibition as the standard power to this exhibition.

Frank Stella's minimal art show tours West Germany

or his sketches at leest Frank (Philip)
Steila uses exclusively standardised, two-dimensional elements of linear structure. Stella, who was born in 1936 in Massachusetta and has bean in New York since 1958, tekes a pair, or more often than not two or three peirs, end arranges them in random, interchengeable wholes. Or ha pleces them in symmetrical relationship to one enother.

According to Friedrich W. Heckmann's notes in the programme to the current Frank Stella exhibition in this country, in both cases every errangement of elemants becomes "Identical with appearence of tha whole, so that the transmutetion of this into e consequent pictorial concept not only achieves a completely new solution of the combinetion, but also makes the group reference of the in-dividuel pictorial form visible to the preceding and following concept."

In this wey the pictures become manifestetions of what is syotectically possible. They signify nothing more than this. They do not point tha way to anything other than this. They are not releted to anything definite, nor to enything real they simply meintain their own reality.

Franklirjer Kundschau For the observar they are frealy available es mera objects.

This does not apply to Stella's sketches completed between 1967 and 1970 and which are now being shown in their antirety at Hamburg's Kunathaila and which will be moving on to at least seven other cities in the Federal Rapublic. It applies also to his works using other

painting media, namely the 46 lithogrephs and the solitery silk-screen print, which were elso executed between 1967

Stelle is mostly concamed with their objective character. They ere correspondingly devoid of accrets. They look correspondingly "aimple". They could acarcely be simpler.

Thus they could scarcely be less compelling. The discretion of these pictures mekes it inevitable that any reaction to tham is a one-sided reaction. It does not interest Stella,

What the observer does with these

picturas that are put et his disposal, whet ha makes of them, is his own affair. Everything that he thinks end feels is asimilated. But there is no chellenge to think or feel anything. Questions are permitted. But answers should not be expected.

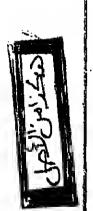
The richness of these pictures is in their poverty. Their valua es a challenge is in helr surrender. Their finita bounds consist of their retional infinity. In fect no style was ever so finite es Minimal Art. (Stella's works are included in this group. Their predecessor, Josef Albers, atill included psychological end physiological phenomana of parception in his constellations and structures).

Just where Minimal Art Is leading to is demonstrated rather decisively by the Hamburg exhibition. Demonstrative in one wey is the menner in which the conditions of the exhibition ere made to fit what is exhibited.

How, for example, the 47 works deny the world around them, deny the existence of the gallerias in which they

The architectonic wey in which they are placed together, their seriel principle, is neither here nor there. Stelle never puts his graphic ert together in eny other wey. His works ere elwsys series (although in differing combinations) of aimilarly shaped elements. These pictures and galleries want to be left elone. So let'e

leave them alone. Jürgen Schmidt (Frankfurier Rundschau, 2 September 1971)



Where do the physically handicapped live? As far away as possible, segregrated from the non-handicapped. That'e much more convenient," 24-year-old girl, herself a cripple, wrota in a letter to this peper.

She has succeeded in life. She passed her school-leaving examinations and her driving-test. She is now in her second year at Marburg University studying German and history.

But she hes gone through sverything that the results of e survey only suggest. About ninety per cent of the population do not know how to behave towards a person who is physically handicapped.

Sixty-three per cent believe that physically handicepped children are better off in a home. More than half the people interviewed would not like to live under the same roof es a person who was physically handicapped.

One person interviewed said, "We don't want to bring Hitler into it but he made e clean sweep of these homes and gave everyons a merciful injection . ."
This perverted idea of euthanesis is taken oue step further where the montally handicepped ere concerned: "They have

These statistice and statements were obtained during e representative survey conducted by infratest at the instigation

Rolner Grecht Amseiner

of e Cologne research group dealing with physically handicepped children.

A normal person is shaken from his mental balance on seeing a handicapped person. Lie datector experiments show that epidermal resistance increeses, indicating e feeling of revulsion.

This reaction can also be observed in people who have almost daily contact with the physically handicapped such as tanchers end doctors et schools for the physically handicapped and those rasear-

chers working on the Cologne project. Since the survey the raseerchars have edvanced a considerable way towarda finding possibilities of communication between the handicapped and tha non-handicapped.

The findings of the survey are confirmed by those reactions of the vegetalive nervous system that can be accurately measured. As this eversion obviously cannot be controlled by willpower general appeals are of no usa. Pleas for sympathy and the call to be friendly to hendlcepped fellow humans will prove fruitlesa. The thalidomide tragedy, the long trial at Alsdorf end television broadcasts on behalf of Aktion

Sorgenkind have brought publicity end money for artificial limbs, homes and workshops but they have eroused little interest in the human problems of the

"We are the best television models so We must also be the best for the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger," e boy told us at the second Thalidomide Congress in Coloane's Sporthalie. This twelve-year-old's statement sounded self-confident but cynical too.

the same story. I've either got to laugh or look sad. I no longer want any part of it

Weeks later the two children found that the non-handicapped preferred to avoid them. Wast Germen tourists on the Italian Adriatic objected to them being in the same hotel.

The wish to be spared seeing a handicapped person is thought by the Cologne researchers to be a sign not of

animosity but of insecurity.

The head of the research group, psychologist Gard Hansen, atates, "One is completely helpless when confronted by a helpless parson."

HEALTH

Thalidomide children learn to live with their handicap

Every yeer some 100,000 handicapped children are born in the Federal Rapublic. Public interest is focused on the effects of the idomide end the children born to mothers who had used this mediesmant. How ere these children managing with their deformity? Has their terrible fete helped to improve reletions between the handleapped end the non-hendleapped? A Cologne research group has investigated how these children overcome their disabilities to live reletively happy lives.

understanding between the handicapped and the non-handicapped - the handicapped person must seize the initiative and make it clear to his non-handicapped colleague what he expects of him. Jansen states, "The handicepped person must not be an object of pity."

What a handicapped person needs to draw his fellow-humans from their reserve can only be outlined here. Flair, intuition, and understanding of people, perseveranca and a high degree of self-confidance above all are required.

An important factor la conquening one's own disability. The difficultles arising from thia and the way to get over them have only really been seen since thalidomide children have been observed. A large number of children of about the same age and with essentially the same disabilities are nearly all taken cara of.

The first problem for the thalidomide children was the question of what they could and could not do, "At first they thought most of ail of what they could not do," psychologist Franz O. Esser of the Cologne research team reports.

"This problem was soon surmounted." he adds, "by showing the children what they could do. Today the children are able to make a realistic assessment of their capabilities."

One example from the inalidomide class in Cologna will suffice to illustrate this point. During one lesson a little boy expressed his wish to become a yet.

His teacher and fellow-pupils then discussed the physical exertions that this profession demands. The ten-year-old. affected in all four limbs, said at the end of the debate, "I realise that I will not be able to make it. instead I shall be a vet for small enimals."

Drawings can illustrate this development even better. Two years ago, after two years of Intensive care, the children were asked for the first time to draw

A girl who was completely armless pictured herself at the age of six with arms spread wida. Two years later sha drew herself as she really was - armlass and with her hands growing from her shouldars. Her laughing face has not

At the age of seven a boy with shortened arms drew his self-portrait with overlarge arms and a large number of fingere. When he was nine he drew himself with normally developed arms and legs. He also drew a speech bubble in which he wrote, "This is not me, this is how I want to be."

Two other examples show how plainly and unemotionally the children see their disability and that of their classmates. One boy on handing his drawing to the teacher said, "I won't need to write my nama on this, I'm tha only person in the class with three fingers on each hand."

A girl with legs of different length (not that this was very noticable) emphasised the deformity in her drawing by exaggerating the difference. A classmate corrected her work. She had made the

wrong leg too long.

Refarring to the pictures, psychologist
Esser stated, "First of all the children see themselves as they would like to be. When they drew themselves, they also

At present he sees only one chance of drew in their missing limbs, exaggerating their siza for the very reason that they are missing."

The second problem facing the children was their position in society. All of them have seen how people turn away from them in trame, observe them curlously or awkwardly express their sympathy.

One twelve-year-old had to endure the insolence of adults. An elderly couple blocked his way at a bus stop. The man bluntly asked him why his mother had taken thalidomida. When the boy remained silent, the wife took her husband eside and said, "Leave him alone, he'll soon be receiving compensation from the manufacturers,"

Discussions following an incident of this type are usuelly generalised and included in the larger framework of the social position of all minorities.

Eight-to ten-year-old could not usually be expected to be interested in this type of problem. Franz Esser states, "Their own experiences and the chance to discuss them have helped them to gain early understanding of the subject."

The childran have made a number of suggestions to help improva their situation - even for the time they spend at

The third problem facing handicupped

children is the most difficult to being MEDICINE - their position within the family family with e handicapped child handicapped family," it was once and conference years ago. This statement lost none of its weight.

There is the shock for the mother the birth, her feelings of guilt can di into a death-wish, the child has to ge

these facts on her own and is a jought impossible e few years ago.
realisation that overcoming a disability Doctors at the 23rd Therapy Week in the child as he grows up.

A woman, whose son was been shortened arms and is practical to explained how she had got overthe difficult stages: "I always told my thet the main thing was for the di be mentally normal. Everything skil no consequence."

The ability of the mother to wither Handicapped Children for almost years says, "The child's attitudes the on the way its parents got out disability.

it is difficult to judge what redifether plays in a family with handicapped child. One of the remain admitted that they knew nothing the of forceful actions of some fathers parent associations.

None of the researchers doubt one of them admitted that psychetout out these micro-technical operations, it embark on such a such a series was reported to a strict regime of self-discipline when carrying out these micro-technical operations, it embark on such a project. "It wall too explosive," he said.

Marianne Que t Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 28 Augus

Micro-surgery and nerve transplantation dominate Karlsruhe neurology congress

into a death-wish, the child has to get long time in hospital, undergo a get of operational and be nuised far to perational microscopes with ten to infancy.

Operational microscopes with ten to infancy. The mother of the handicapped smit surgeons to carry out operations must nearly always come to termine a nerve centres that would have been these facts of have been these facts.

not a process that will one distribute reported that the finsst indivi-completed. New problems constantly to acree centres only a fraction of e mimetrs thick could now be separeted minigically reactivated.

Ardatively safe operation on the spinal of or the trigerminus nerve can block some almost intolerable states of pain far none effectively than brain surgery.

Even the smallest tumours in the

matral nervous system can be removed with the help of operational microscopics The ability of the mother to wings; with the help of operations that there in the behaviour of the child had a little danger of renewed tumour

Dr Lorenz of Giessen and Dr Samil told the congress that extraordinary progress had been made in nerve transplants with the sid of modern micro-surgery.

In the transplants a skin nerve of minor importance is usually usad to replace e more important nerve that has been the subject. He was however minimated free the transplanted nerve of the fine surrounding tissue that could harm nerve tissue after the transplant.

Surgeons are subjected to a strict

Even the slightest twitch of a hand could compromise the success of an operation. Coffee, alcohol and even stienuous manual work is absolutely

But the successes are astonishing. Eighteen years after an injury causing a complete lack of feeling over large areas

help of a nerve transplant...

it still remeins questionable however whether similar successes will result from the use of nerves conserved from patients who heve recently died.

Blood vessel surgery is no more difficult than neurosurgery today. Replacing contricted arteries in the heart end brain as well as the periphery of the body with artificial blood vessels or less important ones taken from another part of the patient's body is no more than a metter of routine under present-day conditions.

Professor Widmer, the head of the angiological ward in Basle University Hospital, and other Swias doctors told the congress parilcipants how circulatory difficulties in the brain could be treated with similar surgical meesures.

The most recent tour de force in brain surgery is the work of these specialists. With a number of circulatory disorders of the brain they reroute the temporal artery from its normal course near the surface by the temples into the depths of the brain to bring more blood to those areas of the brain threatened by a lack of

Professor Hirschmann of Tübingen and other prominent doctors stated that circulatory disorders of the brain could be the cause of sudden blackouts or strokes that are not always easy to distinguish from epileptic fits.

This type of stroke is nearly always linked with a sudden drop in blood pressure and can be set off by circulatory sorders, trregularities on the periphery of the heart as well as by mental factors and physical strain.

The classic example is the strong,

of the head a patient was cured with the muscular slaughterman who fainted when he once cut himself by accident and saw his own blood.

But other incidenta too can lead to a sudden loss of consciousness. Doctors at Karlsruhe reported that it was often sufficient to apply slight pressure to the carotid sinus nerve centre in the neck io cause a sudden drop in blood pressure end a fainting fit.

This nerve centre is found at the exact point where the carotid artery divides into two branches, in many people a turn of the head which is almost unavoidable when reversing a car for instance is enough to cause a loss of consciousness.

Other causes similar to this are bending the neck while shaving, wearing a shirt with too tight a collar or an embrace which is only meant to be tender.

Thyroids or the psyche?

These strokes, which usually pass almost as quickly as they come, must be distinguished from similar unconscious states that can be caused by complaints of the tiny glands next to the thyroid, by, purely psychological factors similar to hysteria or by narcolepsia where the patient expresses a sudden and irresistible urge to sleep.

Dr Rosa of Tübingen said thet the most

effective way to treat narcolepsia was by using pep pills and similar drugs. There is no need to fear addiction in these cases, he added. A patient suffering from narcolepsia obviously lacks the substances to keep awake. The dnigs he is then prescribed only balances a biochemical Christoph Wolff

(Ole Well, 1 September 1971)

Doctors have scant success in treating compulsive drinkers

If alcoholism is classified as a sickness then medicine registers ite lowest success rate in this sphere. Seventy-seven per cent of the alcoholics who undergo medical treatment later return to their old ways, it was stated at the Therapy Week in Karisruhe that 1.4 million registered alcoholics live in the Federal Republic.

Dr Lecher of the Psychosometic Clinic et Kinzigtal said in Karlsruhe that the low success rate in the treatment of alcoholics was due less to the help offered them than to the methods employed.

On the one hand doctore learn little about alcoholism during their university studies and sometimes their interest in treating alcoholics is minimai.

On the other hand the alcoholic often has no contact with the doctor and is not prepared to agree to unconditional surrender in the consulting room.

Alcoholics Anonymous, an organisation set up here on the Amarican model, states that there are i.4 million known alcoholics in the Federal Republic. Fifty per cent of them are women.

But when the secret drinkers are included Dr Lecher estimetes the total number of alcoholics to be somewhere between three and five million.

Many of these are diagnosed by doctora or in hospital as cases of physical and mental exhaustion, coronary or circulatory neurosia or stomach and intestinal catarrh. Alcoholics ere always inteni on covering up their addiction as long aa

Although the Federal Social Court in Kassei ruled in 1968 that alcoholism was a diseese and that sickness insurance firms had to cover the costa of treatment, opinion in medical circles still varies.

To illustrate this, Dr Lecher quoted from an article writen by a doctor for the news sheet published by the Associe-tion of Private Sickness Insurance Schem-

The writer denies that alcoholism is a disease, adding, "When a person deliberately drinka - he'll always find e reason for it in retrospect — he is not sick but unstable . . . I think it absurd to reward alcoholism by paying the costs of the treatment and allowing the drinker pocket money for the time he spenda in

Lecher on the other hand views alcoholism as a sickness that begins even before the patient begins to drink. In the beginning there is a complicated false pattern of behaviour learnt or adopted when a child. This only manifests itself when the person becomes adult and is confronted with the conflicts of everydey

Illogically, he tries to lessen the conflict, free himself from it or achieve what aeems to be e proper solution. The chances of living e life based on the realities of the situation become more and more minimal.

"There then comes the day," Lecher says. "When the person tries to ebendo his unsurmounted conflicts with the aid of alcohol, Drinking for consoletion graduelly becomes an addiction. The person can no longer live without alcohol and this brings new conflicts which he again tries to drink away."

Lechar balieves that an alcoholic can be freed from this victous circle with the help of an organisation like Alcoholics Anonymous in which aick people help other aick people, meet in groups and discuss their problems in the hope that this will end the process of self-destruction through Walther Schallies

(Rölner Stadt Anzeiger, 1 September 1971)

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Pep pills cannot offset strain of Treating illnesses as no mora than a mechanical breakdown where tha doctor has to get the patient back on to his feet as soon as possible with the help of s surgical operation or suitable medicaments no longer conforms to the

idess behind modern medicine. Doctors have long realised this but their "customers" do not seem to have passed the singa of unconditional belief in medical

We have therefore to accept the contradiction of a situation where tha 23rd Therapy Congress in Karlsruhe liess while the pharmaceutical industry fil to reveal the causes of the metesed consumption of medicaments at himid at the medicamenta fair.

There are a large number of very randble reasons for why the consumption of medicaments is increasing. Medithe is now able to control diseases that to claim countless lives in the past. effective medicaments con the diseases were known, consumption of them was necessarily low or non-

General advances in hygiene and edicine now mean that people grow far than in the past. This in turn results an increase in the consumption of medicaments used in the treatment of VPICAL old-age diseases.

he matter only starts to become where the increase in the turnover stors reflecting a change in the quality and style of living. Cigarettes, alcohol, txess, weight, diabelee and venereal diseases all come into this category.

modern living

A lack of physical training and movement caused by the status symbol of the motor car and resulting in an increase of circulatory complaints has become an integral part of our life along with noise, poliution, other irritations, alienation, isolation and conflicts in professional life and within a family.

This is the context in which to see the much-criticised though little fought belief in the power of pills, the compulsion to take medicaments of all types and the idea that medical skill and highly effective drugs will prove a lasting guard against the resulte of an irrational style of living.

industry is to a certain extent right when it elaims that it is not its desire for profits that creates the demand which it then satisfies but the patient himself, his environment and society in its present state that continue to make at least a section of this demand increase.

The whizz-kids of modern advertising who are also active in this branch are not over-eager to counter this development and stop pharmaceutics from becoming an insurance against the results of overluxurlous living. They cannot be blamed for this but the fact must be admitted more frankly than is normally the case.

Here we can see the contradiction

between the realisation of modern medi-cine that sociological factors also play e role in sickness and the indifference of society towards taking logical steps from this, even with the aid of decisive and consistent measures by the Stele.

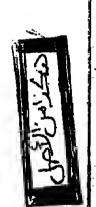
At the opening of the Medicaments Congress Professor Hand-Erhard Bock of Tübingen confirmed that consumption and not action was people's chief aitituda where health was concerned today.

The situation was paradoxical, he said. Despita improved hygienc at home end at a person's place of work, despite more effective phamaceutical products and their unlimited supply, despite good nourishment and an increase in leisure time the number of people epplying for and receiving pensions before the official estations age for reasons of disability or retlring ege for reasons of disability or sickness was rising, more and more periods of convalescence were demanded and trifling complaints were built up into hospital cases:

Admittedly, the pharmaceutical industry does not deserve a halo, irrespective of its spendid achievements since the War there is still due cause for complaint though this involves distribution more than production.

These problems cannot be approached very well without taking account of their link with the lilogical and contradictory ideas of society about the doctor's relation to his patients, about sickness, the environment and drugs. More than one whipping boy has to be sought. The Therapy Congress at Karlsruhe should neve given ample evidence of that.

Karlheinz Ebert (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 31 August 1971)



Cologne agency provides cash and knowhow for industry in Third World

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

o other West German holding com-pany has such e wide ranga of ectivities as the Colognebased Society for Economic Cooperation and Development, DEG for short.

Its ectivities include producing natural fertilisers in the Ivory Coast, synthetic materials in the Camercons, augar in Kenya, cotton products in Somalia, cables in Argentinia, machine tools and plastics monufacturing equipment in Brazd, tilea in Theiland, meters for measuring altarnating current in South Korea and underwear in Israel.

In Argentins the company organises plantations of medicinal herbs for the pharmaceutical industry and It helps to bring foreign axchange to Kenya with

This la only a somple from the list of work carried out by DEG in 1970. Last year, in fact, this country's investments in devaloping nations dropped from 1,194 million Marks to 828 million but DEG's aid pledges the highest level since the company was formed in 1962.

In 24 new aid undertakings contribu-

tions towards the financing of development programmes worth a total of 48 million Marks were contractually con-

This ald takes tha form of six completely new projects and eighteen investments for the expansion of projects already under way in tlurteen countries.

What is decisive is the snowball effect of this ald. The investments that the DEG will be helping to finance are worth in all 235 million Marks, a ratio of 4.9:1, in other words, the original investment by this country has increased almost fivefold

The Cologne consultants are not striving to achieve a position of power but simply wish to create en initiative for getting these development projects under

In the figure for total investments in the projects in which DEG had assisted financing up to the end of 1970 tha proportion of DEG funds was 1:5.6.

The ability of developing countries to finance their own projects has declined atceply in the past few years. More important than public development ald from industrialised nations for the nations of the Third World is the development of their own productivity, so that in international trading they are not forced to rely largely or solely on the export of raw materials which are subject to great price fluctuations.

On the basis of the figures for 1969 it has bean calculated that s ten-per-cant increase in exports from underdeveloped countries would bring them more foreign exchange than a fifty-per-cent increase in national development aid programmes by the industrial nations.

Interast is not centred entirely on productivity to bring in more foreign exchange via exports, such as Third World countries' manufacturing from their own of goods that have had to be imported up till now, so that foreign exchange might

Most of DEG's promises of aid at the end of 1970, eighty-five out of a total of 104, concentrated on the production side, with heavy machinery and vehicla building in the forefront, followed by the leather, textiles and clothing industries and electronics and mechanics.

In ten cases DEG has agreed to assist banks expressly for the purpose of development work and finenca houses for the same purpose. Saven offers of aid are concerned with expanding tourism.



Geographically speaking the most important erea of DEG activity in 1970 was Africa. Of the new contracts it has accepted 55 per cent are in countries with a negro population, 21 per cent are in Asia, nineteen per cent in Latin America and only five per cent in Europe.

The DEG has a large interest in three development companies in East Africa, in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. Via theae partial companies indirect financing of ninety projects has been possible to date.

In Europe the company's activities ere to be axtended from the present Greece, Portugal and Spein to Yugoslavia. In addition founding a subaldiary company of a Rumanian consulting firm is being considered. The subaldiary would be based in the Federal Republic.

In order to spread limited capital over as large en area as possible DEG has made a virtue of necessity and contenta itself with giving smallish sums to as many projects as feasible to give them a start. The basic idea of the DEG is not to found foreign subsidiaries in which it has a 100-per-cent shara but joint ventures which are permeated with the idea of partnership, not only in the origins of their capital, but also in the basis of their management. The resultant respect of tha interests of both aides serves to defuse possible political risks,

Of the manufacturing companies in have already come through the lean early support.

days. Half of these (one third of the total) are profit-making and ere paying out dividends of between three and twelve per cent.

As always the companies are glad to be making e profit and peying a dividend, but in the case of these development companies it can mean the parting of the ways. When the companies have proved that they are viable without the participation of DEG the DEG puils out. Any money they make from the ventures can then be ploughed back into other development aid achemes. This year will see the start of this tum-round.

With this idealistic baalc concept DEG is never going to pay out handsome dividends to its sole shareholder, the Federal Republic. On the contrary, as the scope of DEG's work increases its basic capital has to be boosted by the State.

Last year the balance sheet total was up from 143 million to 240 million Marks and the product of profit-making companies is ploughed back fully in the form of depreciation and value adjustments applied to depreciation either by deduction from the velue of esset or by cutry on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. This time in eddition there was a further five nullion Marks from the issue

The company is forced to take precautions agoinst the risks involved since its interasts ore in no way insured against either political or economic riska.

The economic avents of the past few weaks have shown just how important it is for the interests of a national economy to be spread out as far us possible uver which the DEG has an interest two thirds the world, with plenty of pillurs for

This was pointed out on publication GDR the DEG business report by the Charge of the Supervisory Board, Franz Hein. Ulrich, who said that the worries that s being expressed about the countries units economy and exports were justified.

Unfortunately although 1970 brothe highest over figure for West Ger. investments obroad, 3,500 million last as compored with 3,300 million last previous year our investments in deals of the main aims of the Bonn previous year our investments in deals of the Bonn Bolitically speaking the deep

over-afraid of the risks end in path of frontier, elthough this is not feel that they lack the personnel with about its problems.

of DEG investments abroad into point of view of trade policiea the major firms therefore and not be inficance of this is variable. The figure medium-sized firms that DEG well reelly like to interest.

At the Federal Ministry for Econocia Cooperation (responsible for desen cale Republic's total exports. ment aid) officials ara wondering legislation to promote development could be made more effective (h possibility is a graded promotion school permitting ragional directives for ima

One way of making such business an attractive would be to increase preferces making the developing countries is

At the same time preferences in

DEG has realised the necessity by regional emphasis in development is programmes and in 1970 it best nvestigations into investment potenti those developing cuuntries that had be ueglected. It is drawing up reports place before potential investore in the Gunther Schack

Leipzig Fair is an opportunity for East Berlin to show willing

The firms that the DEG wants to see than between the two Germanies is far showing reluctance. They tand to the bonk seement. Politically speaking the deep than between the two Germanies is far showing reluctance. They tand to the bonk seement. Politically speaking the deep than being bridged, but from the point of showing reluctance. showing reluctance. They tend to have of trade policies we already have an

This year trada between the two They are also partly motivated by Gener States in heading for the lack of liquid cash. About thirty proof freedlinerd-Mark level. But from the mounts to about two per cent of our sold trade, but at the same time it is sout one tenth of the German Demo-

One constant factor that always had to he taken into account in trade between the two parts of this country was the differential between exports and imports. The GDR had and still has a great need for high quality industrial goods, but has

too little foreign exchange to pay for them. The items they have for sale are firstly limited because of the requirements of Comecon partners and secondly have so for been largely neglected more by the fact that they are not too attractive to Western markets.

Thus the GDR got further and further countries that hove already benefited into debt, while Pankow and Bonn greatly from development oid would's suphemistically described the trade gap as "a cumulative balance-sheet plus for the Federal Republic".

For some months now, however, this tendency has come to a stendstill. Companies across the border in the East are supplying this country with more goods and our sales in the GDR aro singuating. The gap is not closing completely, but at least it is not boing opened any wider. It has even been possible for the GDR to cut back its debts to around 1,200 milling Marks.

This sum includes an interest-free loon of 440 million (swing), of which the GDR habeen taking full ndvantage and which sill be raised contractually to about 520 million Marks in 1972. The rest of the

the hesitant balancing of Inter-German trade. They are no longer abla to sell so much in East Germany since the orders

Continuad from page 10

on Weizsäcker: I deny it emphatically. ire read a number of statementa to this

Hans Lerchbacher

pest. Added to this the country's ability to pay for imports, which was still described es weak in 1970, is now much

East Berlin could help towards a normalisation of trade by throwing some from East Berlin are not coming in at the light on the shady steel deals, it is With the Leipzig Fair coming up there has been a slackening off of trade. difficult to believe that the authorities in the GDR know nothing about how firms have channiled ateel en masse from other East Bioc countries into the inter-German Companies that have traded with the trade network, taking advantage of the GDR have always needed men with thick special preferences that cover interskina as salesmen. The chain of conces-German trade and at the same time sions that have been made by this

ceshing in themselves. Despite the balance of trade at present, which has hit this country's aales, tha mountain of debta is still ligh and precludes any possibility of the actual trade levels between the two Germanies being completely evenly balanced.

The GDR lacks the flexibility to really get to grips with Wastern markets and in addition the country has to suffer the incompetence of its planners, a harsh winter and a shortage of supplies. Moreover tha Soviat Union as the head

of the Comecon bloc has set the signals Perhaps we can now hope that the talka clearly to mark the way ahead - tha communist world has unreserved trada between the two Germanies will lead to a precedencei Thia leaves little room for manoeuvre for the free world. In It must be conceded that the GDR is future, too, the package of trade now more productive and as a trading

preferences should have a stimulating effect. For grain elone the GDR gets about twice as much from sales to West Germany as it would at world market prices. Thus agricultural exports are an attractive proposition, and the short distance to be covered keeps transport costs down to a minimum. This applies particularly to West Berlin, and following the Four-Power agreement the divided city could become the hub of trade between the two Germanya the between the communist and free world.

What are the chances of increasing trade between the two Germanys in the naxt few years? Since there is scarcely any question of raising extra credit, firms in the Federal Republic that export to East Germany must be prepared to accept that their growth rate in this direction at least wili slecken off.

This means growth retes of perhaps ten to fifteen per cent instead of the twenty to thirty per cent they have become accustomed to.

As for the GDR, its firms must broaden their outlook with more modern products, better service and more aggressive

As the climate of the Federal Republic economy continues to cool down this will prove increasingly difficult for our eastem neighbour. The structure of the trade between the two States does not correspond by any means to the level that should be expected between two highly industrielised nations.

The main concern is to keep trade free from the daily political ups and downs. Leipzig Fair will provide a good opportunity for the Germon Democretic Republic to prove that it wants reasonable growth rather than stegnation. Peter Gillies

(Ole Welt, I September 1971)

that the salaries paid for the top agerial positions are largely unknown. This applies to the GDR as well, where there is acarcely any representative survey of the rewards for a top job in industry Therefore there is a problem straight away in ottempting to make a comparison of the two.

It is not only in the Federal Republic

· Die (Welt

country is long. Interest-free loans,

customs concessions and price adjustments

- these have all been virtually a chink

in the EEC armour. Quotas have been

abolished, there have been a number of

adjustment payments and there has bean

a constant liberalisation of trade with the

East Berlin's reaction has been to direct

polemics against Wast Germany and at

every Leipzig Fair axhibitora from this

country - the main contingent at the fair

after the GDR itself - have had to put up

with discrimination against them.

better climate in future at Leipzig.

hitharto frantic rate.

Exports are stagnating.

The comparison is mode even more difficult by the different economic structures in East and Weat. In the GDR tha policy with regard to industriol asieries has alwaya been a part of tha overall notional economic planning and sociol wolfare policy.

In addition to this the tax system in the German Democratic Republic is very different from that In this country.

In the early days of the development of the Socialist economy the difference in income between workers and top managers was quite small. The main advantage in being tha brains bahind a business in those days was an extra food parcel per

When the coonomic system developed there was an attempt to counteract the trend in the Wast especially where technically qualified business leaders were concarned and tha perks for productivity wera improved.

As a result of this a large section of the leaders of industry (all scientists and engineers, too) were given an attractiva

In addition to this a system of monthly, quarterly and yearly bonuses was worked out. These meant a quite considerable increase in the ovarall incoma in some of the leading industries. Since this coincided with the end of rationing it meant a real advantage, since the extra money could be spent more reasonably.

In the early fiftles catalogues of incoma groups for the individual branches of industry and the economy were drawn up. Engineera and scientists were classed in a higher brackat than economists and lawyers. In practice today, however, economists, especially: those with a good

make do with

diploma, do not earn much less than their colleagues with scientific training.

Tha higher groded managerial workers are given individual contracts and individual salories. Even ton years ago somo of tha real ailta at the head of key industries were cornings fabulous salnries. For instance Professor Nelles, the former managing director of Bunawerke enjoyed a salary of 10,000 Marks.

There was even talk of unlimited "free" accounts for some managing directors and sciantists. But the days of the fabulous pay ore no more.

Tha income pyramld in the GDR shows that the differences between higher and lower paid workers is not so great as in the Pederal Republic. A GDR managing director earns lass than ten times as much as the boy who carries the messagea in the fum. The gap between the top pay packets in the GDR and the average income is large, but not so great as in the Federal Republic. In 1970 the averaga was about 750 Marks, while a top

manager could earn 3,000. But the rewards for managers in the GDR ara very slim when compared with those of their counterparts on this aide of tha border. Even those members of the staff who can look forward to agerial position, that is to say those who have studied economics, law or technology, earn about 2,000 Marks a month, more than double the earnings of their colleagues of a similar aga in the East.

The higher the position in the business hierarchy the greater the difference in the rewarda between this country and the GDR. On average a man midwsy up the managerial scala in the Federal Republic carns about 45,000 Marks per year. A similar position in the GDR, however, would only be worth about 15,000 Merks

When income tax and social security payments are taken into consideration the immediate swing is in favour of the GDR bosses. In their country the highest tax rate is twenty per cent, whereas it is fifty-one per cent in the Federal Republic. Tha highest contribution to accial security in the GDR is sixty Marks per month. This is enough to guarantee extremely good treatment in the case of

Some leading managers receiva in addition an old-aga pension at a relatively favourable rate from the Stote. This so-called intelligence pension is worked out on the basis of the salary at retirement. This in addition to the normal pension often amounts to more than three-quarters of income at retircment.

compare the standard of living of the bosses in the two Germanies. Neither tha official parity for tha exchange of Ostmarka and Westmarks (1:1) nor the unofficial rata at West German banks (DM 1:3.5 Marks) is much help. The price structures in the two States are quite different and so currency parities, official or otherwise, are of little value.

The different tendencies, can, however, be shown by the comparison of various individual itemis. It is well known that basic needs can ba setisifed relatively cheaply in the GDR. This applies to rents, electricity bilis, transport, postage, basic foods, inland travel and most of the

Thanks to lower taxes and other pa ments the GDR bosses do, in fact, have a higher proportion of their income remaining for other needs. It must also ba remembared that many GDR bosses also

over from their earnings for real huxuries at the pricea charged in the GDR and little spare for accumulation of capital. But in comparison with other workers in the GDR managerial classes have a much

(Ole Zeit, 3 September 1971)

Director of Bonn's development aid workers refutes charges of political involvement

Frankfurter Rundschan: In the light of the Camilio Affair how would you define the basic duties of a development aid volun-

Von Weizsäcker: Wa Insiat that our workers are "voluntary helpera". They put they aervicas at our disposal for a limited time so that by means of their physical powers, learning, working talants and compatence they can train people in another country. It is to a relatively high degree a service run by experta.

Frankfurter Rundschau: A humanitarian

Von Weizsäcker: The expression "humanitarian" la widely used, but it cartainly describes what I mean.

Frankfurter Rundschau. What is your opinion of the definition of the Minister for Economic Cooperation, Erhard Eppler, of the development aid volunter as "a peaceful revolutionary, who by practical means and non violance achiaves political al progress: he shares the andness and the shama of those who are deprived of human rights, but not their hatred"?

Von Weizsäcker: My description would not have applied the term "revolutionary". This is not how I see it. Without the reference to "revolutionary" the definitlon used by Minister Eppler is very good. I cannot share the view that Eppler has made the development aid programma a political affair. I oftan work with young people and I have noted that they often have a strong desire to change the world. which is to a certain extent a revolu-

Opposition politicians and nawspapars in Entwicklungsdienst - lay down rules tha Fadaral Rapublic have seizad on tha recell of four devalopment ald voluntaers from Brazil after they printed in their journel an articla by a loosl revolutionary namad "Camillo" as an opportunity for accusing the German Davalopment Ald Organisation (DED) and its roughly 1,000 volunteers, at present working in 25 countries, of baing to e cartain axtant political. In an Interview with Bonn correspondent Hans Larchbachar tha Chairman of tha DED administrativa eouncil. Professor Carl Friadrich von Walzsäckar, answars questions about tha ectitivitias of devalopment aid workers.

channel through which they can stear thair intentions. This is presumably what

Herr Eppler has tried to do. Frankfurter Rundschau: What polltical views may a volunteer hold in the country where ha is working - and in what form may he manifest them?

Von Weizsäcker: This question touches on the most tense aspect of development ald for the volunteer. He has gona thera as a result of a treaty with the country in question and he must stick to the conditions of this treaty. That is to say he must not get involved in internal political disputes. This is what the volunteers in nothern Brazil did and this is why we took tha action we did. There are situationa in which people cannot give free rein to all the causes they believe in. But it is their human right to balieve in

those causes nonetheless. tionary urge. If young people ara to ba taken on as volunteers they must be given taken on as volunteers they must be given the Ministry or the Deutscher

volunteors on the political attitudes they may or may not adopt? Von Weizsäcker: I personally would

want to tall a volunteer what politic views he may hold. I aimply want h make it clear to volunteers that if adopt certain political attitudes they not be good development aid works Tha only regulations I would make we be that the volunteers should pay attention to the sensibilities of the les country and use discretion at all time. Naturally while we are deeply concent about the people and the social situality in the countries where we give aid insist that it is not the duty of development ald worker to expound politics of the Federal Republic. He ben government emissary and I am oppose to this idea of his being a missional coming to the fore. He is not a government govarnment ambassador, but simply person whose wish to help others realised by the financing of the DED behalf of the Bonn government.

Frankfurter Rundschau: So you bel that a devalopment ald volunteer should not support the politics of liberality fronts or revolutionary organisations even if he has realised that more humber rights can only be won for the inhabitant of the country where he is working by

violent means? Von Weizsäcker: I believe that there many situations in which a volunteer help the individuals in a country withe becoming involved in the question of

Continued on page 11

money is part of binding agracments between firms with varying dates of For salesinen in West Germony thero has been an unpleasant consequence of

thanging the political setup there. If people come to a different conclusion 1 consider it most likely that they have come off the rails. One should never offrestimata what one is capable of

Prohiturer Rundschau: What way out would you suggest for davelopment aid fixers caught in a crisia of conscience? fon Weizsäcker: As a member of the ED a volunteer cannot take part in folent activities. He must either quit tha ED and remain in the country privately whe must remain with the DED and quit

hankfurter Rundschau: What do you say the Opposition's charge that the DED sbeen infiltrated by leftists?

effect, but all of them have been quite imprecise. But I am ready to talk to such chir at any time. However, they must their evidence at the ready so that can check it out, it is not sufficient to wel verbal criticism. How can you deny charge that has not been set down in

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 September 1971)

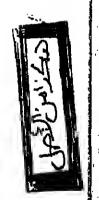
Managers must bronze handshakes

It is extremely difficult as well to

service industries.

have working wives. But despite this there ramains little

higher standard of living. Frank Gratz



TRADE

Video vistas dominate the 1971 Berlin radio show

Hanovar tha Barlin show can truthfully be called a radio and TV trade feir. Buyers from all over the country flocked to Berlin to place orders for the new season. For the first time too the renge of goods on exhibit is international. At long lest manufacturers have overcome their fear of foreign competition end egreed to allow foreign and overseas firms to join in the fray. So this year's radio show oan rightly oleim to be something naw, end es a fully-fiadged international treda fair it will be an important touchstons of Berlin's pulling-powar as a venue for evants of this kind. For the first time since the war the exhibition grounds at the foot of West Barlin's radio tower are witnessing full-scale trade talks of a major Industry. Neither previous radio shows nor the annual industrial exhibitions nor, for that metter, e number of smaller trade fairs hald regularly aince the Second World War hava been as important as tha 1971 Barlin radio show.

Developments in the audio-visual field can be compared with a three-stage rocket. The first stage, electronic video recording, was detonated some time ago. The second, video cassetta recorders in colour, is et the countdown stage. There is still some time to go before the third slage, the video record in colour, is due to

To this extent the world premieres of audio-visual systems for educational and domestic use as celebrated at a numbar of stands at the Berlin radio show would seem to have been a little premature. They are more likely to be a practical proposition in the second half of the

"The audiovisual future," says Günther Hücking, director of the radio and TV section of the Electrical Engineering Manufacturers Association and the host at Barlin, "will be spectacular. The premieres hold forth the promise of a arge market. But the performances are not yet in the repertory.'

The future was heralded by super-8 film. Technically speaking the progress from a super-8 projector to electronic film reproduction on the TV screen is not

Ullstein and a number of smaller firms are already involved in production. Ullatein alono already heve some 45,000 cassettes in stock. Their proud claim is that "Evaryone is talking about cassettes. We have them,"

The film in stock is either bought or apecially produced and aimed at today's limited but closely defined merket of doctors, travel agents and education

Being in at the start holds forth both prospects and risks for hard and software. The danger is that audio-visual systems daveloped in laboratories all over the world will outstrip one another and that neither recording nor reproduction equipment will come up to scratch with the exception of the technical perfection already achieved by super-8.

The luck of the drew is that the considerable sums of money being ploughed into research and development by the various manufacturers will make their mark on an emerging market and spell success for one system or the other. This is why this year's Berlin radio show features video cassette systems that

will one day dominate the market by providing material on record. Reproduction equipment costs between

This year's Barlin redio show, which 2,000 and 3,000 Marks and unplayed began on 27 August, is mora than a mara cassettes roughly 140 Marks. Al this sort consumar gala. Now that the entertain of price audio-visual equipment cannot be ment industry no longer exhibits at expected to sweep all before it but then none of the devices on exhibit will be on the market before next year or the year

Yat audio-visual equipment is unquestlonably the shape of things to come. Interest has long since been ahown by educational outhorities and industrial concerns. They are no longer on their

Any number of private individuals asked for a demonstration of the various systems at the stands of Philips, Nordmende, Loewe-Opta, AEG-Telefunken and others. "I'll buy one of them when they are available" was the invariable resction of the man in the streat.

The squat video recorder is easy enough to operate. No TV adaptors ere needed Television programmes can be recorded and played back. Ready-made cassettes can be played back on the TV screen. The industry reckons with a potential market of half a million.

Colour video records, even though they will be some time in coming, will also be a money-spinner. They indeed will be the genuina mass-consumption srticle.

At between 600 Marks for black and white and 1,200 for colour the video record-players will be an expensive proposition but the records, in tough PVC, will be relatively inexpansive.

Recording will be inexpensive too, not

fering too much from sound-recording. The expense will be copyright, stora fees and production rights for, ssy, football games. They will be the main cost factor.

The video records will be flaxible and in due tima supplied as supplements to newspapers, magazines and educational courses. In runs of this kind they will cost



One of the innovations that stole the show at this yeer's Berlin redio and TV traisi was the AEG-Telefunken colour video record devaloped Jointly with Teldac [14] the first public showing of a mess-consumption article of the none too distant fund. Winistry several years before the War. The four Barlin inventors of the letast video system, Dr Gerherd Dickopp, He Redlich, Joschi Klemp and Eduard Schüller, ara hera seen admiring thair proje during playback on to tha TV screan.

AEG-Telefunken make greot play with their video-recording equipment at the radio show and there are plenty of visitors to stand ond stare at video cassette recorders and super-E films.

To all intents and purposes, though, this is mere sensationalism, like the Siemens lasers that paint bright colours on the celling to musical occompaniment and are gazed at by hundreds of people os though thay were the eighth wonder of

The only genuine intention, and a not unimportant one at that, can have been to make potential customers' mouths

This year's Berlin radio show is o foretaste of the future, 'the direct-dial car telephones on exhibit, for instance, will not be available until 1978. The post office is proud of this letest achievement but has only just started to develop network facilities. In time for the Olympics, a magic

apporent in tronsistorisation and ministurisation. The cut-price market for small TV sets has been virtuelly abandoned to Japanese manufacturers. Home produces cannot compete,

desdline for the entire electron

industry, porticularly the entertained

aide, the post offica hopes to have the

transmitters for direct-dial cartelephez

Whot is actually available at present

little more limited in scope if ad a

perfection. Colour TV has now overcome

initial teething trouble. Portable sets

Transistorised cassette recorden

hifi hove made their breakthmugh mit

market, which is more than can be me

for quadrophony - there are looks

programmes to make the prospect of

quadruphony all that bright.

Japanese competition is prikularly

avoilable in every conceivable size #

in operation in the Munich area.

Marks),

combination.

Domestic monufacturers sie markelin technically more refined portables self larger sizes that promise to self teasonable

Surpriaingly enough Sony, the Japanse forerunner of the audio-visual funk, are not exhibiting video cassette records at Berlin. They have any number a waterproof and shockproof transistors. devices on display but have been pipel at the post as far as video is concerned.

Starting this September Sony will probably commence manufacturing rides recorders under licence from Philips. As regerds the show business side the

broedcasting authorities continue for dominate the radio show with number of live atudioa large and sub-But they are gradually losing intered in the Bamum & Bailey.

Director-General Schröder of North the national TV network comments show business ought in future to be to the manufacturers of causettes. ought to limit ourselves to what can be fransmitted live from the exhibition. Fritz Huft

(Die Welt, 30 August 19.

Siemens unvalled at the Berlin radio in e stage laser projecting colour patterns p music. These fascinating light effects expected to lead to new devalopment film and TV. The stage laser was premist ad at last year's opera fastival in Municil Netionaltheater. Musical modulstion the letest development of this new derist in stagecraft,

folidaymakers looked on astonished as a remote-controlled miniature al circled round Lake Constance. Zisch #B negotiated calm waters on glider fins milar to those of a hydrofoil end houghed through heavier water like a marine. Despite high speed it did not

lisch B is not a toy but a miniature esion of what the inventor visualises as private car of the ocean waves, an purpose vehicle unsinkable in the weekst of weather.

The inventor is Dr Felix Wankel, tha Maught engineer whose rotary engine

made engineering history.

Wankel hopes his boat will be an equally oth-making development. The scale dels have already successfully been put booch their paces and two full-size monoypes at present under construction switzerland will be ready to undergo

Wankel's boat is the result of developmat work dating back to a contract he underlook for the Reich Aviation

Not until 1962 was Felix Wankel able to resume work on the project at the technical research and development caire at Lindau on Lake Constance that he now heads.

The Zisch first reminds one of Flipper, the TV dolphin, and is hard to attribute to my particular sector of conventional shipbuilding. In conventional shipbuilding The first customers will then beside only specific types of vessel have derive some benefit from their expensive managed to fulfil specific requirements. installations (costing roughly 10,00) Ocean-going vessels are expected to be Ocean-going vessels are expected to be large and weighty. Smaller, faster ships have generally been designed for coastal

> combine the two. in order to provide private transport on the high seas he needs a design that bears companson with the motor-car in terms

and inland traffic. Wankel proposes to

TRANSPORT

Felix Wankel of rotary-engine fame unveils his ocean-going motor car

swift and inexpensive.

The present scale model conveys some idea of what he has in mind, Zisch 69 B is powered by a normal screw and at rest or low speeds has its keel submerged. As soon as it develops speed the keel surfaces and the vessel skins the surface on its

At speedboat tempo it can travel hundreds or thousands of kilometres in thia fashlon. Zisch cannot surmount large waves so the cabin is covered and it ploughs through the breakers in submarine fashion.

The entire design is modelled on the dolphin, "Like Men the dolphin is a mammal and needs fresh air to breathe. Yet even in heevy scas it gets the air it needs because its body is so streamlined that it can plough straight on whether above water, pertially or totally sub-

Felix Wankel's mechanical dolphin is claimed to have similar properties. The full-sized version will accommodate four to six passengers.

Wankel is not the man to encourage a line and cry about his development work and his scagoing passenger vehicle has so far largely escaped public notice. Having once been blessed by success he is now in a position to carry on with his latest "utopian" project under his own steam. He is financing the project largely out of

of size, price, speed and interior. Zisch is Wankel's solution: small, oceangoing, a crotchety inventor. He feels himself to be a creative person and the clement of play to be an integral part of his scientific

engines since childhood. He and his associates are out to enjoy themselves in the process of research and development.

development, in improving details as he terms it. Wankel prefers to work on

Wankel has siso been keen on boats and

He is not intcrested in systematic

dent enough to uphoid the freedom of his utopian developments. He is sad that there are so few inventors of his calibre Explorers and inventors are no longer heroic figures. The concepta of research

> "One of these days things will have come to such a pass that an auto mechanic on the lookout for an ignition fault will consider himself to be a researcher," he drily notes.

and invention have been continually

debased over the years, Wankei feols.

wholly new ideas and creative talent is

Computers and many scientists have

lost this fscility. "You can know too

much," Felix Wankel comments.
The "crotchety" inventor of Lake
Constance is self-confident and indepen-

absolutely essential.

(Deutsches Augemeines Sonntagsblatt, 5 September 1971)

Plain bad driving causes many car crashes

Dtraffic accidents than is generally assumed, the Bavarian branch of the TUV, the independent agency responsible for conducting compulsory two-year roadworthiness tests on motor vehicles.

This conclusion is reached on the basis of a survey of 1,025 motorists conducted by doctors, psychologists and driving instructors, 36, of the sample proved to be either bad drivers or in poor health.

A check was made to determine how many of the s group have prior offences on record at the Motor Vehicle Registration Office in Flensburg, where the central archives of licence endorsements are

Ninety-nine motorists were found to have poor eyesight. Seventeen of them had previous traffic convictions on record. Twenty per cent of the 161

Dad driving is a more frequent cause of motorists who proved to be either bad drivers or unaware of important provisions of the highway code were also booked as previous offenders.

Of the 58 motorists who combined both poor eyesight with other physical or mental shortcomings 73 per cent were on record in Flensburg ss having previous offences to be taken into consideration when they next come before the courts.

Only three per cent of the 658 motorists who were found to have no notable shortcomings had endorsements registered in Flensburg.

Last year 1,776,049 people in this country applied for a driving licence. 101,235, or 5.7 per cent of them, failed the sight test. In 888 cares the optician's report was so bad that it was felt they would never be able to pass the driving (Stiddeutsche Zellung, S August 1971)

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rected at educated people, decision-makers and the best advertising medium. leading and influential figures in politics, economics and the arts. DIE WEt.T provides the comprehensive and reliable news coverage that helps

DIE WELT is published daity in Bertin, Ham- D 2000 Hnmburg 36 burg and (for the Rhine-Ruhr industrial area) in Kaiser-Wilhelm-Straße 1 Essen. From Monday to Friday the circulation Tel.: (0411) 351131. is 280,000 rising to 315,000 on Saturdays. Ragu- Telex: 02-11 149, 02-14 272 lar subscriptions account for 78% of net sales; the remainder are sold through normal trade channels. DtE WELT is available in over 8,000 districts of West Germany, including West Berlin. Overseas sates In 120 countries account for five per cent of total circulation.

DIE WELT'S editorial content has won for it volce of West Germany. Its circulation and readership indicata the paper's influence, The only West German newspaper mentioned in a recont series of articles on sixtean leading world newspapers in The Times, London, was DIE WELT. In 1967 DIE WELT was awarded a medal of honour for outstanding journalistic achievement by the Paculty of Journalism at the University

DIE WELT is one of the wurld's great news- DIE WELT is ideal reading matter for people papers. Many celebrated names in German who want to be informed about West Garmany internalism are among its regular cuntributors. and the West German view on world affairs. For DIE WELT has stuff correspondents in the people who wish to make contact with Federal major cities of the world. It is a newspaper dl- Republic business and Industry DIE WELT is

people form their own opinion on world affairs with informed commentaries on national and

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problem assists and the



HOLIDAYS

Allgäu mountains have more to offer than romantic castles and scenery

A sk any American planning a row of Europe what he is most looking forward to and he is almost bound to say Neuschwanstein Castle, Bayaria, Foreign visitors generally think in terms of a romantle, medieval past in the East of the Allgau region of Southern Germany whera the Romantische Strasse tourist roule ends.

What other explanation is there for the unquestionable fact that Neuschwanstein, King Ludwig II of Bavaria's nineteenthcentury vialon of a new Wartburg (the medieval castle in tha Harz mounteins whera troubadours and knights of chivalry really met), is visited by 500,000 tourists e year?

Smile one may at the pseudo-Romanticism of King Ludwig, tha patron and admirer of Richard Wagner, but there can be no denying that lus costly castles are

now monay-spinners.
You may not be too keen on Wagner and the mystique of the Holy Grail but you still should not miss the castla concerta held from 14 to 19 September in the Wartburg Hall at Neuschwanstein.

The music played is well worth listening to. There are the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra, the Munich Nonett and the Lasalle Quartet and on assortment of well-known soloists.

The Allgau may owe much of its tourist reputation to the regal dreamer who invested inordinate sums of money in the two castles of Hohenschwangau and Neuschwanstein but even without them it is an attrative part of the world.

The area between Tranchgau to the East and Nesselvang and Wertach in the West is one of the best-known and most popular holiday areas in the South. Not for nothing are the approachs to the Alps called a natural work of art.

"All we lack is the sea," one spa publicity manager commenta, adding that of course the many lakea between rolling hills with the gigantic mountain range batween Zugspitze and Nebelhorn in the distance do make the area attractive,

Right he is and there is no shortage of water by the Alighu. Forggensee is five miles long and visitors can indulge in all kinds of weter sport until well on into the eutumn, and when it is too cold outdoors there are any number of indoor baths to

Weter-lovers who would like to do something for their health could do worse than visit Forggensee for a Kneipp course or, for that matter, go in for the full spa treatment at Hopfen and its newly-built spa centre nearby.

East Allgau has some 190 hotels and 98 pensions at the ready to welcome visitora. And there ere any number of private gueathousea. Holldays on the farm are

also growing in popularity.

More than 1,700,000 bednights last year prove that holldeys in the East Allgau have gained e reputation for themselves. 'We have so much to offer. one burgomaster says, "that we can satisfy the hollday needs of visitors of all

eges end interests." The Alighu, in common with other ereas, is benefiting from the trend to take two holidays in the course of the year and an increesing number of visitors are coming for short spells in the eutumn to see for themselves whether this is where they would like to spend their winter

It is a moot question whether the

The largest wine yet in the world, one of the sights of Bad Dürkhelm (Photo: Siadt. Verkehrsamt Bad Dürkhelm

sk any American planning a tour of sutunn or the winter is better in the esstle in Germany. Allgäu, Prospective Itolidaymakers who would like to see for themselves should write for brochures to Arbeitsgemeinschaft zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs Ostallgäu at Landratsamt Füssen.

Visitors travelling by car from the East will see for themselves the beauty of the Allgäu foothills as they drive along the Deutsche Alpenstrasse route, lu the distance they will see the town of Füssen, surrounded by glorlous mountain scenery itself but towering over the river Lech.

Bad Faulenbach, a mineral and mud spa on the way, is reputed to be good for rheumatism and gynaecological troubles. Here loo advocates of Father Kneipp and his watering-can treatment will find all they need. What is more, they can take the Tegelbergbalın and survey the entire region from a height of 1,720 metres 5,650 feet).

Then there is Pfronten, a village neatly dividad into thirteen sections. The Breitenberg mountain railway takea the holideymaker to an elevation of 1,500 metres (4,900 feet). A chair lift then goes up to a height of 1,720 metres.

Climbers can negotiate the 1,987-metre (6,520-ft) Aggenstein. From the summit they can see Tannheimer Tal in Austria and maka out the deep turquoise of Vilsalpsee lake.

Or they can climb unaided (and without inucli difficulty) to the top of Falkenstein (1,268 metres or 4,165 feet) and take a look at the highest ruined

vines and the largest vat in the wurld (It is

This year the vats are full to over-

flowing, 1970 was a record vintage as far

as quantity is concerned and something

must be done to make way for the 1971

vintage as the harvest acason draws nigh,

Dürkheim have known how best to clear

their vaults. Thia year's Durkheim Wurst-

markt (or sausage market) is to be held

from 11 to 14 and 17 to 20 September, It

Anyone planning to visit Bad Dürkheim

gettion extent in profit in a rate

over the second weekend in September

must have a full weekend at his disposal,

is the largeat wine festival in the world.

For over 550 years the paople of Bad

two storeys high).

The falconers will show them every bird of prey still found wild in Eu-

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The road from Pfronten to Hindalang passes through Austrian territory but is only negotiable in summer. Otherwisa you have to make a detour via Wertach, or will have to do so until the missing section of the Deutsche Alpen-strasse between Unterjoch and Oberjoch la completed.

Hindelang, Knelpp centre and treatment ceulre, is

Bad Dürkheim's Wurstmarkt where

wine-lovers wade in for a week

Bad Dürklieim in the Rhineland- stamina und a set of clothes that can Palatinate boasts both seven million withstand a few fnt stains.

chickens.

another jewel of the Allguu region. The village itself is at an altitude of 850 metres (2,790 feat) and the mountain radway takea visitora up to the 1,420metre (4,640-ft) Hornalp.

From Oberjoch, which is reached via an easily negotiable but seemingly endless succession of halrpin bends, the visitor has a gorgeons view of the valley.

People who like mountain air can

Thirst is generated by a immediated tons

of meat made into smisages, shish kehalis

and pork linunches. During the week's

festivities the meat is consumed down to

the last slice, and with it 60,000 borbecue

Wine is a drink that makes you cheerful

and ready to lat bygones be bygones. This

Is why the Bad Dürkheim Wurstmark! is a

family festival and what makes it

different from, say, the Munich Oktober-

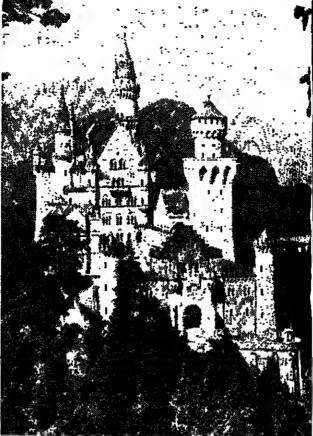
No one is going to object to a jug of ale

but the local police force reckon their

Wurstmarkt, with the gigantic vat, thrac

monster marquaes and three dozen

Continued on page 15



Nauschwanstein Castia, Bavaria

to 1,150 metres (3,780 feel). Down a Rational State of the State of th choose holiday hotels at altitudes of a.

Back on the Alpenstrasse the road fair southwards and up the illertal villy tawards Oherstdorf. Unless, af cour. you would like to stay a while a

Oberstriorl, which is nut for nothigh bednight millionaire, needs little fulkt recommendation. It hus peace and paid gravity and viewing the panorama of the tu offer for older people and platy of entertainment for youngsters.

Anyone can take the Nebeliembans suspension railway up to a height of 2,215 metres (7,325 feet) and the Soller eck chuir lift crosses over to Kleinwalestal (1,400 nuetres or 4,600 feet).

Fram here the Kauzelwandbahn Riezlem and the Walmendingerhornbah in Mittelherg wend their way up saltitudes of 2,000 metres (6,500 feet | 100 metres (6,500 feet

Heuberg chuir lift in Hirschegg az Zafema chair lift in Mittelberg are fuch mountalu railways available to visitora up to elevations of 1,400 milit (4,600 feet).

On the road from Sonthofen to Obe dorf there is Fischen, a small spa kilometres before Oberstdorf, and ik nearby Hörnerbahn in Bolsterlang to take visitors up to 1,420 metres (4 feet) and the Homgratlift, which is it as a chair lift in the summer and the holidaymakers up to an elevation of 1,550 metres (5,100 feet).

The Western fork of the Alpenbia passes through Immenstadt, will before take-off because there mountain railway to Mittag, his wide when his turn came round, metres, Buhl on the Alpsee and its dollars even now it takes four or f chair lift going up to 1,350 metres (4,23 feet) and the well-known Allgan rates of Oberstaufen, Steibis, Weiler, Lindsberg and Scheldegg and down to Linds on Lake Constance.

Deutsche Bundesbahn, the Gemeine Angeline Angeli Jutta Rudershausen burg and Ulm.

(Deutsche Zellung, 27 August 19)

Power-assisted gliders gain ascendancy in the air

Travels of Count Zambeccari was a to get gliders airborne at most clubs. One Ms. In it a stork explains to a wren he talaken on as a hitch-hiker, ao to speak. texceet of gliding without moving your

This story so intrigued schoolboy Otto add to keep an eye on storks and the how they flew.

fitto von Lilieuthal's lifelong ambition es to construct a powered aeroplane. Me not far from Berlin, in 1896 he had at yet achieved this ambition but he had refected a glider that lacked nothing at a few minor improvements to the

Lilenthal's ideas were overtaken by the publicity given to motor-powered aviafon and virtually consigned to oblivion mil Frankfurt civil engineer Oskar Ursins noticed buzzards gliding in the Rhön ingion, an isolated plateau in Franconla. Without appearing to move their wings at all the buzzards climbed to ever greater

In 1920 Ursinus launched the first developing motor aeroplanas but not from developing tha art of gliding. The men who drafted the Treaty of Versailles

had never heard of glidera. Gliding has gone from strength in this country ever since. Some 23,000 people Southafen, which is well worth it with are affiliated to the gliding section of the sports centre and variety of spa less Federal Republic Aero Club and pay club subscriptions of between six and twenty

the heavens, outwitting the force of

There are about 3,400 glidera in this country. Six huntled are privately owned the remainder belong to the various seclubs. They have at their disposal a misized chunk of the cumtry's incrasingly crowded airspace.

There are a number of reasons why there seems to be less and less airspaca mailable. There are more and more private powered alreraft (about three thousand at the moment) and safety regulations are continually being stiffen-

The main inroads into airspace are made, however, by bans imposed in the visity of civil alreads and military aidfelds. More and mare country is being declared out of bounds for glider pilots. The hardest part of gliding is preparing for take-off and heeding back to home ance the glider has landed, though. The pioneering deys are over and it is when veterans get together that they minisce about the days when it took a copple of dozen men to get the club

In those days paper, wood and wire was he sluff dreams are made of and many a peful glider pilot had to weit for days fore take-off because there was no

much-read children's book in the man must operate the winch, one must man the intercom, one must be at the aircraft and at least another must keep the wings horizontal. At leest the same number are needed

when the glider is taken into tow and "if only for courtesy's sake you have to be there either to prepare the glider or to dismantle it." an enthusiatic glider man adds rather less than enthusiastically.

"Young people in particular are no longer so keen on tha preliminarles," Walther Cartaua, glider secretary of the Federal Republic Aero Club in Frankfurt,

This is why ha foreaces a great future for a craft that has existed for meny a long year but has only become a really viable proposition this year - the powerassisted glider.

Gliding vaterans will have no truck with the power-assisted glidar. "It tolla the death knell of the adventure of tha weather and the clouds, the alement of risk that makes gliding so thrilling," ona glider pilot who takes his annual holidaya regularly in the Rhön region noted.

He may be right but there can be no denying that powar assistance makes gliding simpler and more rational.

In good weether the pilot of a powerassisted glider can take off under his own ateam without further assistance. He can fly and atay aloft in conditions that are too poor for conventional gliders.

Because take-off procedure is far less

tiresome gliding with power assistance is a feasible proposition after work during tha

What is more, the charge par hour of power-assisted flight (thirty Marka or so) makes it possible for the glider to pay for itself faster.

The International aviation federation has now gone so far as to make powerassisted flight respectable by introducing a powor-assisted category alongside the standard and open categories. Powerassisted gliding can now lay official cinim to be a sporting pursuit.

Continuad from page 14

vintner's tenta, is just about the most

The only diversions are the recumbent

bodies found asleep on the pavament at

three in the moming. Because they make

easy meat for passing motorists the police

ease them into the nearest doorway and

let them sleep it off until eight in the morning when they head off to the

nearest wine cellar to clear their heads

The atands at which snacks are sold are

called Schubkarclistände, a word that

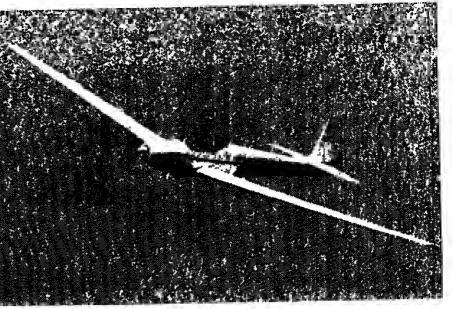
indicates their origin. In daya gone by the vintners used to wheel their vats to

market in wheelbarrowa, uptum the

wheelbarrows and sell their wares.

In the ba

boring duty in the year.



Synthetic materials and tubular steal have raplaced plywood and wire as the basis of high-parfarmance gildars

Evaluation of flights ia, of course, rendered more complicated by the fact that power-assisted flight time must be substracted from the total. So the pilot must do his best to manage without the engine as far as possible. Ideally he shauld use it merely to gain inItlal height.

Artful pilots have discovered, however, that they can gain altitude very fast and with noxt to no reaort to the engina, at least as far as the time factor is concerned, once they have found a therrual.

At all events the length of time the engine is run is recorded by a device attached to the barograph.

A number of aircraft manufacturers have started development work on powerassisted gliders and the engines to go with them. Scheibe of Dachau, for instance, have had to have their two-seater Falke manufactured under licence in this country and abroad because the firm's towncentre works cannot be enlarged.

Two hundred Paleons (for that is what the German name means) have already been built. At present the Falke costs 5,000 Mnrka.

The first recorded mention of the

Wuratmarkt la in 1417, when Dürkheim

vintners sold sausage and wine to pilgrims at Michaelmas. Thirty years later the

Wurstmarkt had gained such popularity

Last year 220,000 litres of wine were

A commission la busy tasting last year'a

vintage and selecting tha vats that vintners are to sell at the Wurstmarkt.

The commission also decides the price to

way through the three dozen vintners' four different qualities of wine and the

fifteen Wurstmarkt wines on sale in the

large marquees during the week's festivit-

ica will have sampled every quality of

Anyone who succeeds in drinking his

that it moved to its present site.

drunk by half a million visitors.

be charged for a glass of wine.

in conjunction with Schempp-Hirth, the manufacturers of a total so far of 110 Cirrus high-perfonnance glidera (costing 26,000 Marks with a waiting-list of soven to eight months), work is in progress on a further improvement in power-assisted

A tubular steel fuscinge with a retractible engine is to be fitted with Cirrus wings with an eighteen-metre span.

Schieicher af Poppenhausen have sold sixty ASK 14 onc-seater power-assisted gliders costing 25,700 Marks. This summer the ASK 16, a two-seater version, has undergone flight tests and is due to go into production at the end of the year. Schleicher have great hopes of this, their latest model.

The ASK 16 will cost approximately 40,900 Marks, Schleicher, employing 150 men, are to build an initial four a month. Forty-eight orders have already been placed.

These are but a handful of examples of the boom in power-assisted gliders. The two-seaters are ideal trainers, the singleseaters ideal proctice aircraft even for pilots who intend to progress to the "real thing" - unaided flight.

In the long run a glider's liceuce is going to prove a less expensive business. Al present somo 1,500 learners take

licences every year. The boom in power-assisted gliders does not by any manner of means coincida with a decline in interest in conventional gliders. In recent years a revolution in the materials used has boosted interest to an ouormous extent.

Synthetica have made many an airstrip tookit so much old iron. The Ka 6, a standard conventional woodon-frame glider for many years, was vory much an also-ran at the netlonal gliding championships in Bückeburg last May.

The sole Ka 6 entered for the champlonahips came in forty-second and last.

The championship winner was 29-year-old Esslingen blology teacher Helmit Reichmann flying nn LS 1 high-perfor-mance synthetic modal. He flew the same model to win the world championship last year in Merfa, Texas,

The LS I has a fifteen-metre wingspan and a top speed of 220 kilometres an hour (137 mph). It currently costs 22,200 Msrks. The manufacturers, Schneider of Egelsbach, are running two to three a month off the assembly lines.

Since Reichmann won the world champlonships in Texas Schneider have been overwhelmed with orders. It will take them tea years to manufacture the 350 LS Is on the order books.

Günter Schlichtling

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Helmut Weller (Kölnar Sladi-Anzelger, 1 September 1971) glitters and the brass band plays local (Welt am Sonnteg, 22 August 1971) let even now it takes four or five men music. Rp. 15.— RI 10.— 50 file 11 d 1 £ 0.40 Lir. 80 F.C.F.A. 30.— 11 d Yon 50 50 lile EAS 0 25 50 lile Kip 60.— F 40.— Lib \$ 0 IS 50 Mille lir 0 FM 20.— Malawi Maisysia Mailco Morocco Moroembiqi Nepsi Netherlandi Netherlands G. 15.— 5. 3.50 P. phil 0.80 P. phil 0.80 Csc. 1.— 11 d F. Rw 12.— Leu 0.50 RL 0.50 F.C.F.A. 30.— La 0.10 Sh So 0.90 Rand 0.10 Won 35.— V.N. \$ 15.— Pto B.— PT 5.--Faraquey Faru Philippines Polead Portugai Rhndasie Roende Rumania Saudi Arabia Swedso Sweitzerland Sonegai Sierra Leose Somelia South Africa South Korea S. Viai Nem Rpein NT £ S.— FF 0.60 F.C.P.A. 30.— 11 d DM 1.— ceul 0.13 Indonesia Iran Iran Irae Ireland Isreel Ilely Iyory Coael Jemeice Jepan Jorden Keaya Kuwall Laos Lebanna Libya Luzembouro Madagascar Pormosa France Gsbon Gembla Germany Ghana Oreal Oriteln Gracce Gualemela Guayana Guinaa Hatti Honduras M. \$ 0.40 FM 60 --\$ 1.50 OM --.65 Esc. 1.-Mobur 1.--HN 0.50 Colombia Congo [Brszzaville] F.C.F.A. 30.— Congo [Kinshesa] Mekuia 7— Costa Rice C 0.95 Cube P 0.13 Cyprus II d EAS 0.2S 8 8.— Tobago BWI \$ 0.20 BWI \$ 0.20 F.C.F.A. 30.— T £ 1.25 65 M 6Aa 0.25 PT 5.— F 20.— £ 0.20 Rbl. 0.10 a 0.60 Oin. 1.— N n 45.— 10 c. S 3.— bir 8.— bir 8.— bir 8.— N. Cr. \$ 0.35 Lev 0.05 F. Bu. 10.— F. C.P.A 30.— Cea. \$ —60 Esc. 0.50 Cedil 0.13 Sp Or 4,— O 0.15 SW1 \$ 0.20 P.O. 30.— G 0.65 \$ 20.05 \$ 10.20 L 0.25 HK \$ 0.70 FI 1.— Kr 5,— Rs 0.80 Togo Turkey Tunisla Ugands UAR Uruguay USA USSR G. ani 0.25 Kca 0.50 kla Kca 0.50 F.C.F.A. 30.— dkr 0.80 RO \$ 0.15 S 2.50 C 0.30 Eth. \$ 0.30 lid link 0.50 Naw Zealand Nicarsqua 1 Jigar Nigeria Norway Pakisian Pasante Oshomay Oshomay Oshomay Com. Rep. Coundor El Salvador Ethiopia Piji Finisod 9 c. C 0.85 F.C.F.A. 30.--11 d nkr 0 90 Re 0.60 B. 0.15